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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUE ROAD. C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET. E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 29TH, 1912.

We have had during the past week, in a brief telegram, a very ample explanation of the delay of the Powers in formally recognising the Republican Government of China. Mr. AGLAND, H.B.M.'s Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has announced in the House of Commons, when speaking with reference to the Indian Opium trade, that the inability of the Chinese Government to enforce the observance of the recognised Treaty obligations, both in this and other matters in the Provinces, must, so long as it continues, delay Great Britain's recognition of the new Government. Doubtless the Chinese Government has been kept well informed of the efforts which have been made repeatedly during the past few months to impress upon the British Government the seriousness of the position created by the failure of the Chinese Government to faithfully fulfil its Treaty obligations in regard to opium. Stocks of Indian opium to the value of six million pounds sterling have accumulated in Shanghai alone as a result of this breach of faith on the part of the Government of China. The Times has succinctly stated the position in a recent leading article in which it says the Indian opium merchants "have a right, under the Opium Agreement of May, 1911, to dispose of these stocks in certain provinces of China, but are improperly stopped or obstructed by local mandarins. In the meantime the famous Anti-Opium Edict of the Manchu dynasty has ceased to be operative, and all through China land is

once more coming under poppy. India relied on the good faith of the Chinese Government, but the Chinese central authorities have lost control of their provinces. As the Chinese Government have been unable to fulfil their pledges to stop poppy cultivation, the two Opium Agreements of 1907 and 1911 are practically dead letters also." Now the question is: What right of redress have the merchants? The Times says: "If Great Britain could insist on the right of entry of Indian opium, the merchants would have no cause of complaint. Great Britain cannot do so, because there is no central authority left in China capable of enforcing the right." That seems a somewhat dangerous doctrine to preach, for if China is at liberty to break the opium agreements without being brought to book, all other international agreements entered into by China may be broken with the same impunity. Surely the Indian merchants are reasonably entitled to be indemnified by the Chinese Government, whose failure to fulfil their Treaty obligations threatens them with ruinous losses. No one doubts that the Central Government earnestly desires to accomplish the total suppression of the opium trade in China; they fully approve all the measures adopted by their predecessors in office to this end, but they evidently do not possess at the present time the power and strength to enforce them with the same success. While it may be an exaggeration to say that "China-to-day is growing as much opium as ever she did," there is no room for doubt that immensely larger areas are under opium cultivation this year than last, thus justifying, in this respect, at least, the assertion which The Times makes that "the great moral revolution in the Middle Kingdom has suffered an ignominious eclipse." Failing to obtain any immediate redress in China, the merchants, in despair, have appealed to the Government of India to stop the opium traffic to China at once and for ever by making no more sales. They would thus be able, they hope, gradually to clear their stocks in China, and would in any case not become involved in further ruinous losses. But the Government of India have budgeted for a revenue of over £3,500,000 from opium during the current year, and a good portion of that sum represents anticipated sales for China. They have further calculated upon a surplus sum of £1,500,000 on their whole Budget for the year. If they stop selling opium for export to China, this year's expected surplus may be converted into a deficit. What, asks The Times, is the Indian Finance Minister to do? The answer is obvious, and we find it supplied in the concluding words of the article, viz.: "The Government of India sold a Government product at enormously enhanced prices, on the strength of an Agreement the fulfilment of which they cannot now procure. They pocketed their profits gleefully, and in common fairness cannot now proceed to ruin those who trusted them." It is clear that for a long time to come it will be impossible to rely upon the Chinese Government fulfilling the terms of the Opium Agreement. A few days ago the Minister for Foreign Affairs made an announcement on the subject which is likely to be as futile as similar previous steps of the kind have been. He proposes, in the first place, the report says, "to negotiate with the British Minister at Peking not to grant any import of Indian opium without a certificate." What this means we do not quite know, as only certificated opium is entitled to admission into China. It is a grievance of the large opium merchants, as shown in a letter addressed by Hongkong firms to the British Minister, reproduced in our columns yesterday, that cheap opium is being imported into the Portuguese Colony of Macao and the Chinese port of Kwangchow in quantities far in excess of their legitimate requirements, the inference being that it is smuggled into China, owing to inadequate police control on the boundaries, and since this "uncertified" opium—meaning opium not certified for importation into China—is sold by the Indian Government at about half the price that certificated opium fetches at the auctions, the local merchants are placed at an additional disadvantage by the continuance of such smuggling. Another proposal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is "to wire all the provinces to strictly prohibit the cultivation of poppy and opium smoking." If we can believe the Chinese papers, telegrams of this nature have been repeatedly dispatched to the provinces; and we can see no reason why the latest should have more effect than its predecessors. Thirdly, the Minister proposes to engage Mr. Tawne as adviser. Mr. Tawne has been engaged by some body to give the Chinese Government and people advice gratis for two or three years past. Can it be expected that his influence in the matter will be any the greater for being the paid servant of the Government?

For failing to stamp a receipt, a Chinese was yesterday fined \$25 by Mr. Melbourne.

For stealing two umbrellas on board the s.s. *Hoi Tong*, a Chinese was yesterday sentenced to three months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

Before Mr. Irving at the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for snatching a gold earring from a woman at East Point.

Mr. Lionel E. Lanning, of Shanghai, and Mr. Harry F. Nutter, of the Federated Malay States, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. Irving had before him yesterday a chauffeur charged with careless driving. The car which he was driving collided with a ricksha, badly damaging it and throwing the passenger out. Defendant was fined \$25 and ordered to pay \$10 compensation.

Two young men and two girls appeared before Mr. Irving at the Magistracy yesterday, charged with stowing away on the s.s. *Mathilde*. It transpired that the first defendant, who was the elder of the two men, was responsible for the trouble. He was fined \$50, and the other defendants were discharged.

The *Lian's* passengers from Shanghai were "Miss Montiech and Mr. Murphy." The latter was Detective-Sergeant Murphy and Miss Montiech his prisoner, who has been brought down to serve in Victoria. Goal the sentence of nine months' imprisonment with hard labour which the Court at Shanghai passed upon her for obtaining money from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank under false pretences.

THE "TELEMACHUS" AGROUND.

News has reached the Colony that the steamer *Telemachus*, which left Hongkong on the 22nd inst. with coal for Swatow has grounded on the bar at the entrance to Swatow harbour.

NEW VOLUNTEER DETACHMENT.

A meeting of the staff at Kowloon Dock was held yesterday evening to consider a proposal for the formation of a detachment of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. Mr. R. M. Dyer presided over a good attendance, there being also present Lieut.-Col. Chapman and Major Macdonald.

The CHAIRMAN explained the object of the meeting, and in appealing to the staff to form a unit of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps stated that every facility would be given to the men.

LIEUT.-COL. CHAPMAN said that formerly Kowloon Dock furnished a strong unit of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, and he hoped they would again come forward. They would be given every facility to put in their drills at the Dock, an instructor being sent over from Hongkong, and two maxim guns would be placed at their disposal.

The book was then sent round and the signatures of 20 men were obtained.

An infantry-maxim detachment will accordingly be formed. It is expected that a number of others will join the unit.

THE POKFULAM MURDER CHARGE.

The case in which four Chinese were charged with murdering another Chinese at Pokfulam was resumed before Mr. Irving at the Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson (Assistant Crown Solicitor), prosecuted and Mr. Shenton (Deacon, Locker & Deacon) represented the defendants.

A brother of deceased stated that he himself was taken to hospital suffering from a knife wound. It was impossible for everyone in the house to escape the four prisoners, and it was a wonder that he was not more seriously injured.

Inspector Diamond said that when one of the prisoners was brought to the Police Station his left hand was bleeding. He had in his possession an electric torch, a length of string and a quantity of pepper.

The case was further remanded.

A LIQUOR PROSECUTION.

The Yuen Woo firm, of 187, Queen's Road East, were summoned before Mr. Melbourne at the Magistracy yesterday for selling rum which was not up to the standard.

Mr. Needham, who appeared for the defendants, asked for an adjournment *sine die*, to enable them to obtain a certificate from the place of origin. He asked if the firm would be allowed to sell the rum until they received the certificate from the place of origin.

Mr. Melbourne—I do not think I have the power to do that. You must discuss the matter with Inspector Withers. I think if you explain the circumstances to Captain Bodeley, you will find him not unreasonable.

The case was adjourned *sine die*.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

STATEMENT BY MR. HARCOURT.

LONDON, June 28th.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, reviewed the problems which have been engaging the attention of his department.

THE EASTERN COLONIES.

Mr. Harcourt stated that Ceylon's export of tea had increased to eighty-four million rupees, and the exports of rubber to twenty-four million. The revenue of the Straits had risen to 14,000,000 dollars, and there was a material increase in the imports and exports of the Federated Malay States.

He also dealt with the opium question, narrating the steps taken to reduce the consumption in the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Weihaiwei, and Ceylon, and pointing out the danger of over-rapid prohibition leading to the more deadly vices of morphia and cocaine.

THE WEST INDIES.

Jamaica had made a rapid recovery from the earthquake, and anticipated a surplus of £200,000 at the end of the current year. Trinidad was yearly producing sixteen million gallons of crude oil.

AFRICAN COLONIES.

The revenue of Nyassaland had risen to £114,000, but the grant-in-aid had been decreased to £5,000 for cash shire. The highlands railway was being extended to the Zambesi, and southward to Beira. The revenue of Uganda had risen from £87,000 to £232,000, and the grant-in-aid had fallen to £45,000. The export of cotton had risen in three years to 33,000 cwts. The revenue of East Africa had risen to £750,000, and the grant-in-aid was steadily diminishing. Sugar and its products accounted for about 50 per cent. of the exports from Mauritius, which in 1910 amounted to £2,250,000.

He referred also to the improvement in the health of West Africa, where the death rate of European officials had fallen from 21 to 13 per 1,000, and the invaliding rate from 50 to 25.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Mr. Harcourt, dealing with sleeping sickness, referred to the way in which the hopes for its eradication had been dashed to the ground by the discovery that the *glossina morsitans*, the most common and most pervasive of the tsetse flies, were also carriers of this infection. Many animals, wild and domestic, had fallen under the almost proved suspicion of being the life of hosts of deadly trypanosomes, and the realisation of this too horrible development evoked a too previous demand that all suspect species of animals should be ruthlessly destroyed.

But the time had not yet come, for the proof was not sure. "My hesitation," he continued, "is not in the interest of so-called big game. Indeed, it is quite likely that infection may be equally conveyed by small vermin. It is true that as a naturalist I should be very loth to exterminate a species which can never be restored, but I would hesitate at no destruction of wild fauna if and when I am convinced this holocaust is essential to the elimination of the disease."

He had been receiving frequent reports from the Commission in Nyassaland under Sir David Bruce, and he was watching almost daily the development of their diagnosis. He would shirk from no action which seemed to be dictated by ascertained facts. The Commission which the British South Africa Company sent to Rhodesia was obtaining valuable results, which would materially assist the work of the Commissioners in Nyassaland. After referring to the increase of the fly in districts where game once was plentiful but was now non-existent, Mr. Harcourt expressed the belief that in the interests of civilisation it was best to destroy the *morsitans*, not by the removal of the game, but by the cultivation of the soil. He described the many precautions that were being taken pending the results of the inquiries, and begged the House to believe that heroic measures

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

founded on half-knowledge were a mischievous form of human folly. In dealing with the study of tropical medicine, he paid a tribute to Mr. J. Chamberlain. It was largely due to his encouragement and activity that the Liverpool and London Schools had reached their present efficiency.

TRIBUTE TO THE COLONIAL SERVICE.

The right hon. gentleman concluded with a tribute of unfeigned admiration for the splendid work of the whole Colonial service. They reaped few rewards, except the advantage appertaining to the service and their own good name, but they had at least the testimony of the civilised world to their probity and humanity.

CRITICISMS BY MR. LYTTELTON.

Mr. Lyttleton, Secretary of State for the Colonies in Mr. Balfour's last Administration, appealed for a return of the old rule for filling governorships from the Colonial service. He called attention also to a Bill introduced in the Union Parliament by the Premier's Secretary for regulating the holding of land by natives, and described it as tantamount to the introduction of forced labour. He understood that the Bill had been dropped, but if it were presented to be the settled policy of the Union Government, he pressed upon Mr. Harcourt to use his diplomatic influence to impress upon the Union Government what he believed was the unanimous opinion of the House. The consequences would be either a native rising, with which the British garrison would have to deal, a trek into the towns, or an exodus from the Union, increasing the shortage of labour.

IMPERIAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Sir Gilbert Parker, complained that the constitution of the Imperial Trade Commission was one of exclusion, and preference its consideration. He moved a reduction in the vote, but this was rejected by 200 votes to 112.

COLONIAL GOVERNORSHIPS.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, replying on the debate, declined to agree that Colonial Governorships must be filled exclusively from within the Service. The Government must be free, under special circumstances to select distinguished men from outside, but it was always his intention to consider all possible candidates within the Service whenever vacancies occurred.

THE UNION BILL.

Referring to the Union Bill, he said that if Mr. Lyttleton's fears were correct regarding the consequences of land holding by natives, he might be quite sure that the Union Government would act rightly in the matter and would not be influenced by him (Mr. Harcourt).

THE TRADE COMMISSION.

AN APPEAL FOR INFORMATION.

LONDON, June 28th.

The list of questions which the Trade Commission is drafting to be sent to Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, etc., invite suggestions from every part of the Empire as to methods for improving trade, particulars of any legislation, etc., that may be considered detrimental to trade, together with the reasons therefor, suggestions of amendment, and also concrete instances bearing thereon.

NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT OPENED.

POLICY OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, June 28th.

A Wellington telegram states that the Premier, in a speech at the opening of Parliament, outlined the policy of the new Ministry. It included the building of light railways to act as feeders, numerous land proposals, the establishment of agricultural colleges, and additional experimental farms, reciprocity with Australia and differentiation between earned and unearned incomes. The age of women pensioners would be lowered to sixty. The policy also includes anti-trust legislation, and the establishment of co-operative farmers' banks.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

LONDON, June 28th.

A telegram from Baltimore states that a further trial of strength between Mr. Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey, and Senator Champ Clark, resulted in a victory for the former by 639 votes to 437. The surprising feature of the meeting was that the Conservatives, including the Tammanyites, supported Mr. Wilson.

The sensation of the evening was caused by Mr. Bryan moving that the Convention is opposed to any candidate indebted to Messrs. Pierpont Morgan, Ryan and Belmont, and other members of the privilege-seeking classes, and demanding the withdrawal of delegates representing such interests. He declared it was an insolent attempt they were making to sell the Democratic party into bondage for the money of despots.

The debate which ensued was tumultuous, and Mr. Bryan was equally cheered and hissed.

Messrs. Ryan and Belmont are both delegates and the former stood upon a chair in order to be seen.

Ultimately a motion by Mr. Bryan to suspend the rules requiring a two-thirds majority for a Presidential nomination was adopted by 689 votes to 100.

Mr. Bryan said: This eliminates all reactionaries; we can now proceed with the election of a Progressive and go out to win.

OPPOSING THE INSURANCE BILL.

LONDON, June 28th.

The Countess Deshart presided over a demonstration composed of ten thousand people, at the Albert Hall, organised by the Servants' Tax Registers Defence Association. It was resolved to refuse to comply with the Insurance Act.

At a non-political meeting held at the residence of Lady St. Helier's yesterday, on the motion of Lady Selborne, a committee was appointed, of which Lady Selborne and Mrs. Harcourt are members, to form a special Insurance Society for female domestics.

THEIR MAJESTIES IN WALES.

LONDON, June 28th.

Their Majesties have had a splendid reception in the South Wales coalfields. They were most interested in the operations in the Rhondda Valley, where they inspected a triumphal archway composed of coal decorated with picks and safety lamps.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, June 28th.

The Prince of Wales has returned to Paris.

DEFENCE OF THE LATE SIR GEORGE WHITE.

LONDON, June 28th.

Lord Roberts, in a letter to the *Times*, says that Mr. Mason, in his article of the 26th inst., was unwittingly doing an injustice to the military reputation of a distinguished soldier. He can hardly believe that Sir George White subordinated his military judgment to the fear of a problematical native rising.

AEROPLANE EFFICIENCY.

INCREASED SIX-FOLD IN TWO YEARS.

LONDON, June 28th.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris telegraphs that the Minister for War, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, said that the co-efficient safety of aeroplanes had increased six-fold since 1910. The greatest care had been taken in the selection of aviators, many of whom were veritable masters. (Cheers.)

FAMOUS AVIATOR MARRIED.

TO CHURCH BY AEROPLANE.

LONDON, June 28th.

Mr. Grahame White, the famous aviator, has been married at Widford, near Chelmsford, to Miss Dorothy Taylor, a New York girl. The bridegroom and some of the guests aeroplaned to the church.

TELEGRAMS

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

CRUISER AGROUND ON THE KURILES.

TOKYO, June 28th.
The cruiser *Nanika* is aground on the Kuriles, and it is feared that she will be a total loss.

[The *Nanika* is one of Japan's old protected cruisers. She is one of the cruisers "available for subsidiary purposes." Her displacement is 3,700 tons. She was built in 1885-6.]

Y.C.A.C. FUND.

TOKYO, June 28th.
The Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club fund now totals thirty-five thousand yen and other contributions are coming in.

[TAROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, June 28th.
A message from Tokyo states that Japan has withdrawn from her Manchurian reservation against the Chinese loan.

FRENCH NAVAL DISASTER.

LONDON, June 28th.
Reuter's correspondent at Toulon telegraphs that three men have died as the result of injuries received on the *Jules Michelet*. The explosion was due to the backfire of an overheated gun which had fired its fiftieth round.

THE FRENCH STRIKE.

LONDON, June 28th.
A message from Paris states that the shipowners, except the Messageries Maritimes, have declined the Government's proposals.

RELEASE OF PETHICK LAWRENCE.

LONDON, June 28th.
Mr. Pethick Lawrence who with his wife was sentenced to imprisonment in connection with the suffragette outrages has been released.

MESOPOTAMIA IRRIGATION SCHEME.

PROVISIONAL CONTRACT WITHDRAWN.
LONDON, June 28th.
The provisional contract of four millions sterling, secured by the firm of Sir John Jackson and Co. to complete a further stage in Sir John Willcock's irrigation scheme for Mesopotamia, has been withdrawn, owing to the conditions imposed by the Minister for Public Works.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROHIBITION OF CHINESE COPPER.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—As the moment is arriving when an effort will be made by the Government to demonetize the present copper section of the working currency of this Colony, it would be interesting to know how far the problem has been considered and upon what figures such an attempt has been based.

To form even an estimate of the number of copper coins now in circulation (well suited to the needs of the Chinese who use them) would be difficult, but, in a population of some 350,000, ninety per cent. of which is represented by the coolie or poorer class who are obliged to keep their earnings in the most advantageous and handy form according to exchange, the amount cannot be less than 20 cents per head, or, say, 10,000,000, weighing something like 70 tons.

The Chinese copper cent weighs a 1 oz. avd., or 143,360 to a ton. Who is to put up the necessary capital, pay the transport, cost of distribution and, at the same time, guarantee that the new Hongkong cents will remain in the Colony for a sufficient length of time to obviate any future disturbance in this Copper Currency?

To the ninety per cent. of population mentioned above, this new fad on the part of the Government will prove disastrous in the extreme, as all who imagined they had sufficient funds wherewith to purchase their daily rice suddenly find themselves absolutely beggared with nothing but starvation staring them in the face. What will be the ultimate result? and, how long can such a state of things last—without trouble?

My advice is—let China and her currency alone for the present—until such time as she succeeds in getting her new Government firmly seated. There will then be plenty of opportunity to tackle these small details.

SPECTATOR.

28th June, 1912.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

June 27th.

STUDENTS FOR ABROAD.
It has been decided by the Government in Kwangtung to send 150 students abroad to be educated with a view to their filling positions in the Government in the future. One hundred of these students will be sent to Japan and the best 50 to Europe. Any students who returned during the revolution and were of service to the Government will be sent back to complete their course without examination, and all other candidates must submit to an examination to be held on July 1st. The Government will pay all the expenses of travelling and of education, but candidates must agree to return and serve the Government after their course is completed, when half of the money expended on their training will be deducted from their salary. If they do not wish to serve under the Government then they will be obliged to refund the whole amount, with interest. The prospectus issued on this matter ends by stating that this offer is not meant for the sons of rich men, but rather for those who may be clever and yet not able to afford the benefits of a first-class education.

THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER.
Since Mr. Chang Wing Kwang took over the management of the Education Department he has made improvements and done a lot of work to show that he has the people's welfare at heart. Several unnecessary posts which were running away with a good deal of money have been abolished and the money spent in a more practical way. The latest innovation is that, according to a proposal of which appeared in these columns some time ago, Mr. Chung is sending out a hundred students to go round the province and lecture to the people on two subjects: (1) The benefits of a Republican Government and the part the people must play, and the necessity for peace and their co-operation in order that the country may prosper; (2) The benefits to be derived from education, and the duty of parents to see that their children are educated according to their means.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Stringent measures are being taken by the Government to root out any secret societies of whom they have suspicions, as from these people emanate most of the dissatisfaction and trouble which has arisen and is arising in the City of Rams. The other day five such persons were shot and two more batches have since met the same fate. A surprisingly large number of seizures of arms has made the authorities very careful, and the news that some of these societies are being heavily financed with Manchu money is not making them any less uneasy in the matter. The stories which were going about last week to the effect that these people had decided to bring about the fall of the present Government in Kwangtung, even if they had to cause foreign intervention, are still to the fore and no risks are being taken. A few days ago a proclamation was issued stating the number of regiments at present quartered here and informing the populace that they were ready to meet any insurrection which might arise. Whether this has had the desired effect or no, certain it is that these last few days things have returned to a normal state in the City, and but for the presence of more soldiers and police than usual one would not think of the possibility of anything happening.

RESTRICTION OF NUMBER OF WIVES.
A rather interesting, and somewhat amusing proposal has been before the Provincial Government here, viz., to take some steps towards restricting the number of wives a man may have and to take steps also towards having marriages registered. It is suggested that a law should be passed that a man, no matter how rich or influential, should have only one "principal" wife. It does not propose to legislate as to the number of pretty girls he may have in his household as "auxiliary" wives, so that matters, it would appear, will be much the same as at present.

SALE OF LAND ON THE RIVER.
Vacant land on the river front to the value of \$300,000 is to be sold by auction by the Government as a means of raising funds.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Still there is squabbling about the native bank notes, and edicts and proclamations by the Governor do not seem to have any very great effect. The latest, which is almost certain to meet with the same reception as its predecessors, states that in all transactions half of the turnover must be paid and received in notes and the other half in silver. It is almost unnecessary to say that merchants will not adhere to this rule, and in most big places in the City one is informed before

making a purchase that silver only will be taken. The Government, however, is taking severe steps to prevent silver coins leaving the City and all people caught smuggling silver out are being detained.

SHAMEN.

The barbed wire entanglements which have been surrounding the British Concession for several months now have been extended to surround that part of the French Concession near the City, so that now the whole island, with the exception of the river front from the Boat House to the French Post Office, is surrounded by these entanglements. In the river at present are H.M.S. *Clio*, S.M.S. *Tsingtau*, U.S.S. *Piscatagua*, the French gunboats *Argus* and *Vigilante*, and the Japanese *Yi*.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated June 28th state:—

A better feeling has been apparent in the local market during the past week, and rates generally, although not materially changed, close firm. London "Rubbers" have ruled quiet and close at about last week's rates. Fine Hard Para Rubber is unchanged at 4/6 per lb. sellers. Discount rates close at 3% (Bank of England) and 2 1/2% (open market rate). Bar Silver is quoted at 25 1/2 ready, 25 1/2 forward, and Sterling T. T. at 2/0 1/2. Shanghai T. T. is unchanged at 72 1/2.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been doing the week at 89 1/2, but at the close there are sellers at this with probable buyers at 89 1/2. Private advices report a decline in London to 83 1/2, the last rate to hand per "Reuter" being 84.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions continue to rule quiet at 8000, and Cantons at 9225 after sales. North China are easier at 115, 130, and Yangtze at 8100 with Ex. 73. China Traders are unchanged at \$100 nominal.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have been booked at 8350, and Chinas at 8132, the latter closing with probable sellers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao have improved slightly, and can now be placed to a small extent at 92 1/2. Indo-China continues in request at 140 1/2, the London rate remaining at 140 1/2. Middle prices. China and Manilas are quiet at 80 1/2, and Douglases at 82 1/2, the latter being obtainable at the quotation. Star Ferries (old) are neglected at 83 1/2, but in the new fair business has been done at 82 1/2 and more shares are wanted. Shell Transports have been the medium of a large business at prices ranging between 107 1/2 and 109 1/2, market closing with probable buyers at 110 1/2.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been dealt in to a fair extent at 105 and 110 1/2, market closing with buyers at the latter rate. Luzons continue on offer at 93 1/2, but do not attract purchasers.

MINING.—Troughs have undergone no change during the interval, and are quoted at 75 1/2, middle price, with London a probable seller at 75 1/2. Headwoods continue on offer at 4/6, but no business is reported. Rafts are procurable at 83 1/2, but at 83 1/2 there are buyers. Chinese Engineering have been booked locally at 36 1/2, and at this there are probable further buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks after sales at 846 have improved to 847 with buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been done at 880, and more are wanted. New Amoy Docks have improved to 80 1/2 with sales. In the North Shanghai Docks are quoted at 115, 116, and 117, and Hongkong Wharves at 115, 116, and 117.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue in request at 1105 with a small reported sale at 1105 1/2. Kowloon Lands are wanted at 834, and West Point at 854. Hongkong Hotels are in request at 1113 and 873 for the old and new issues respectively, with a small reported sale of the latter at 875. Humphreys Estates after sales at 87 1/2 and 88 close with sellers at the latter rate, and buyers at 87 1/2.

COTTON MILLS.—Enos have improved in the North to 115 1/2 with sales and buyers. Hongkongs have been booked at 115 and close steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have been booked at 89 and 88 1/2 closing with sellers at 89. China Providents are wanted at 88. Cements at 84 1/2. Union Water Boats at 89 1/2. China Lights at 82 1/2, and Powell at 82 1/2. There are sellers of Teas at 82 1/2, and Steam Laundrys at 83 1/2. Langkats are wanted in the North at the reduced rate of 115 1/2.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.—The following quotations—middle price—were received from London by wire this morning:—

Ledbury	33/9
Lingis	27/8
United Serdangs	27/6
Sapongas	23/9
London Asiatics	9/6
E. & I. Trusts	16/8
Rubber Trusts	8/3 premium
Trombols	75/1
Hongkong Electric Trams	4/3
Shell Transports	110/9
Chinese Engineering	35/1
Indo-Chinas	140/1

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

An Exchange Telegraph Company's message states that the German Emperor, who underwent a very narrow escape whilst christening the new Hamburg-America liner *Imperator*, which was recently launched at Hamburg. As the boat left the dock amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd assembled a large block of wood dropped from the side and fell within a few inches of the Emperor, causing great excitement.

THE MONTEITH CASE.

CONCLUDING DAY OF THE TRIAL.

Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Judge of H.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai, with a jury continued the hearing of the charge against M. Macnaughton, alias Miriam Monteith on Friday last. We reproduce the report of the proceedings given by the *N. O. Daily News*:—

On his Lordship taking his seat the accused again went into the witness box. Mr. Bell produced a number of telegrams and letters which the prisoner had received in the name of Miriam Monteith, and she explained in what circumstances she received them.

In reply to Mr. Wilkinson the witness said that she had no letters from her trustees and counsel, misinterpreted her on that point the previous day.

In reply to his Lordship as to how she came to keep such a mixed lot of documents as she had produced, the accused said that they were in her blotting book.

At the suggestion of his Lordship Mr. Ford, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was recalled, and speaking with regard to the endorsements of cheques by Miriam Monteith and M. Macnaughton, he said that they were very similar in appearance.

Addressing the jury his Lordship said, with regard to the various cheque books, three of them on Simla, Beyrout, and Rome were found in a sealed package, and of two of these Mr. Ford had told them that they were not in the handwriting of the person who used the cheque book on the London County and Westminster Bank, and which was admittedly the cheque book of the third prisoner. With regard to the third he said that there was so little to go upon that he would not be prepared to say one thing or another.

After some little discussion as to who was entitled to the last word to the jury, Mr. Wilkinson addressed the Court. He said that if they believed Messrs. Forbes, Bickerton and Bourne, then the accused was Miss Macnaughton, who was in Shanghai in 1910, and who undoubtedly swindled the bank. He would like to point out that in a criminal charge the jury had not to ferret out all that the accused did in her past life. They could not let her off because some suggestion of her Counsel was correct or that she had proved she was associated with some excellent people. The main issue was whether she was the lady who was here in 1910. It was admitted that the lady guilty of this swindle was like the accused, dressed in the same quiet way, and that she was a like manner, spoke in a like manner, and apparently had the same facility of writing as the defendant, who admitted being ambidextrous. The only admitted defence on that was that the prisoner was two inches shorter. The defence must be that although they found the cheque books in the hands of Miriam Monteith, she got them in the most innocent way and that she had nothing to do with the cheque drawn in Paris. That it had nothing whatever to do with her, and that this mysterious person was the person responsible. The accused would not give the name of her father and mother, the occupation of her father, and she would not give any satisfactory answer as to her trustees. The suggestion of the Crown was that these people did not exist except in the imagination of the defendant. He asked them not to believe this story of these people and he asked them, to say that the accused was the same person who swindled the bank in 1910.

Replying on behalf of the accused Mr. Bell said that it was not against the accused that she did not tell more than she had done about her parents. It was not likely that the accused would live at Bickerton's Hotel when she took up residence at the Berkeley Hotel, London, and later in a flat in St. James' square, and spent in three months some £200. Then there had been the wireless messages to and from the *Mauretania*, and he asked whether this was the kind of person to come to Shanghai, stay at Bickerton's Hotel and get £250 gold by fraud? The jury would have to be absolutely satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that Miss Monteith was Miss Macnaughton who was here in 1910. If she had a doubt they would have to give the accused the benefit of it and discharge her.

THE JURY'S VERDICT.—Mr. Bell said that they must not be under any impression that any great hardship had been brought upon the prisoner by having been arrested in Hongkong and tried here. It was some time ago that she was committed for trial and Sergt. Murphy was brought here to give evidence as to where the papers were found and how they were found. He did not want them to think that there had been no opportunity of bringing the other papers. There had been a considerable amount of material imported into this case which he wanted them as far as possible to dismiss from their minds. The issue was really a very clear one. Connected with that issue there were certain papers, and beyond that there was a large mass of papers which had been brought in, and which he thought might possibly obscure their view. The question was, did M. Macnaughton—he did not know what the "M." stood for by means of a cheque on the Equitable Trust Co. of New York on September 13th, 1910, defraud the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank? Of that there was no question whatever. The other question was whether the M. Macnaughton whose signature was upon the document was the prisoner at the bar. It had been sworn to by her that M. Macnaughton and Miriam Monteith were two different people. Possibly they were, the question was not whether there was a Miriam Monteith different from M. Macnaughton, the question was whether the prisoner at the bar was M. Macnaughton. She was passing in the name of M. Monteith, but that was beside the question. This was one of those cases in which they had to decide one question only and that was the question of identity. Mr. Bell had very properly called their attention to the danger of inadequate

identification. Possibly if there had been no more than the evidence of Messrs. Ford, Bickerton, and Bourne they might say, with the oath of the prisoner on the other side, that they did not wish to attack the good faith of these gentlemen, but that they were satisfied that they had made a mistake. But these gentlemen had spoken continuously and definitely. They must, however, give what weight they had a right to, to the evidence of these gentlemen, independent, and who had not themselves suffered at the hands of the prisoner. Miss Macnaughton left in 1910 to go to Kobe, and there Miriam Monteith came on the scene, and until March, 1911, a space of some six months, the accused asked them to say and believe that there were two independent people very like each other settled in Kobe, who met again in London, one named M. Macnaughton and the other Miriam Monteith. On March 28th, 1911, Miss Macnaughton disappeared, her disappearance being somewhat extraordinary. She and Miss Monteith, according to the prisoner's story, made friends at Kobe. Kobe was not far off and they could have had evidence as to where the two were staying at the time.

His Lordship then reviewed the evidence, and proceeding, said that three witnesses had sworn to the identity of the accused and that the circumstantial evidence in this case, that was to say, the evidence and the circumstances, was thrown upon the accused by the cheque books and by the handwriting in connection with this transaction. A well-known judge had said that circumstantial evidence was the most satisfactory evidence and he thought this was an example of it.

In conclusion, his Lordship said that he would like to warn the jury that they were not sitting as experts on handwriting, but they were finding out whether the cheque was drawn by M. Macnaughton, and in considering that they were entitled to look into the history of the cheque book, and, in connection with that, into the history of the signature on one of the cheques of Miriam Monteith, of whose handwriting was so like that but whose handwriting was so different. The jury then retired to consider their verdict, taking with them the various cheques for a comparison of the handwriting.

In their absence his Lordship, addressing Mr. Wilkinson, said that with reference to the recognisances which were executed the previous day, he had since been informed that it was not the fault of the witness, Mr. Bickerton, that he left Court, as he was told that in all probability he would not be required, and ability he would not be required, and he went on that. In these circumstances he would need not issue, but he thought it would be advisable that it should be noted that if witnesses left the Court they did so at their own risk.

Mr. Wilkinson said that when they were called remains with the Crown. The jury returned after an absence of ten minutes and returned a verdict of guilty.

In reply to his Lordship Mr. Wilkinson said that there was no reason why the sentence should be postponed as there was nothing further to bring to his Lordship's notice.

THE CHINA LOAN.

INTERVIEW WITH FINANCE MINISTER.
The Peking correspondent of the *Outlook* recently had a long conversation with Hsiung Hsiang, the Minister of Finance, about the present situation. He reports:—

Hsiung Hsiang, first referring to the new advance made by the Bank Syndicate, stated that of the 3,000,000 which he had received, he had remitted 500,000 to Nanking and 250,000 to Tientsin. The 500,000 had been paid over to the Empress Dowager. Another 500,000 had been sent to Lanchow, the capital of Kansuh, and 1,000,000 had been forwarded to Chefoo. He was now anxiously awaiting news from Paris that the conference of the representatives of the Bank Syndicate had agreed to make further larger advances. He was generally in need of 10,000,000 each in the months of July, August, September and October. It was his honest desire that an agreement be reached by the other banks with the Russian, in order that the French should not become irresolute with regard to the position which they had taken so far, or even desert the Syndicate altogether. With regard to the interior loan, the Minister of Finance stated that he was thoroughly convinced that all efforts would prove successful. The closing of a large loan abroad on a sound basis was the only possibility for China to be saved from financial trouble. The part taken by Tang Shao-yi in the Government was to be considered as having come finally to an end, as there had been within the Cabinet great conflicts, which had become increasingly extraordinarily sharp. His final successor would probably be Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This was later on confirmed by Chao Ping-chün, the Minister of the Interior. Chao gives the impression of being a really sick man and he is resolved to ask leave to retire on account of failing health and to settle in Tsingtao.

At the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. Irving, five Chinese were each fined 5s for obstruction.

INTIMATIONS

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A generation of mothers has found no soap so well suited for cleansing and purifying the skin and hair of infants and children as Cuticura Soap. It is also a pure and refreshing fragrance alone are enough to recommend it above ordinary skin soaps. But there is added to these qualities a delicate yet effective medication which renders Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, most valuable in overcoming a tendency to distressing eruptions, and in promoting a normal condition of skin and hair health.

Sample with this book free from nearest depot. Nearest depot, 62, 63, Charterhouse St., London E.C. 1. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W.; (Lancaster, 124, Cape Town; Muller, 14, Victoria St., Durban; and Bombay; Paton & Co., 10, Collyer, solo proxy, Boston, U. S. A.)

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MACAO PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPLYING with Condition 4th of the Notice of 6th April last, it is published that in the respective competition for the construction of eight dwelling houses in Macao, the 1st prize (the adjudication of the construction) was awarded to Mr. JOHN LEM, architect at Hongkong and Macao.

Public Works Department, Macao, 10th June, 1912.
A. P. DE MIRANDA GUEDES,
Director of Public Works. [860]

MACAO PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT will, up to 12 o'clock (noon) of the 30th day of the coming month of July, receive proposals for the SUPPLY OF MACHINERY and respective PIPING for raising water from the captation point at the Leito Villa Beach up to the Guia reservoirs, all under the following conditions:

1st.
The works and supplies will comprise:
a) Captation of water at the beach;
b) Building for the installation of engines and pumps;
c) Pumps and respective engines in two equal conjugated systems;
d) Suction and elevation leading pipes between the captation well and the pumps and between the pumps and the reservoirs, the whole being approximately 350 meters in length.

2nd.
The captation should be made by means of covered well, with walls made of dry masonry, going in depth down to 1 meter below the lowest tide level.

3rd.
The building to be constructed for sheltering the mechanical installations should be of such proportions as to enclose all the machinery and accessories, allowing at the same time the operating of the machinery to be done freely and allowing also the future installation of a third elevating group (engine and pump) of the same type as the present ones. The floors to be 1 meter above the highest tide levels; foundations of masonry laid in hydraulic mortar; walls of brickwork on lime and sand mortar; floors of cement, sand and broken stone concrete at least 0.15 thick; the necessary concrete blocks for setting the engines and pumps; covering to be of tiles upon iron skeleton, and doors and windows according to art rules.

4th.
The machinery to be supplied, transported and installed will comprise:
Two equal systems of elevating pumps and their respective engines, situated and disposed in such a way as to permit each pump to be connected to any engine and each engine to any pump indifferently—allowing, besides this, the two systems, engine and pump to be conjugated in the works of raising water to the same reservoir.

a) The type of engine and pump to be chosen by the bidder.
b) The characteristics of each system should be such as to produce, in normal work, the elevation of 180 cubic meters of water per hour to the Guia reservoirs situated 50 meters above sea level.
c) Should electric motors be employed they should not exceed 220 volts.
d) Together with the machinery all and any accessories necessary for the good working, inspection and safety of the system should be provided and installed, including meters, levels, cocks, discharges, etc., &c.

5th.
The suction and discharge pipes should be of galvanised steel, with convenient diameter and provided with sucker, discharge, valves, manometers and other accessories necessary for the perfect working, verification and safety of the group.
The elevation pipe should be well set and the soterated at least 1 meter, the bidder to execute for this the necessary works, according to the nature of the soil and path chosen.

6th.
Between the pump and the elevation pipes, a discharge cock and pipe with the same diameter as the former should be placed, so as to discharge, as much as possible, to the sea, without damaging the building or its neighbourhood.

7th.
The conditions for preference in the competition will be:
a) Gross price of the supply, transportation and installation of the whole, complete.
b) Maximum cost, guaranteed, of each cubic meter of water discharged into the Guia reservoirs.

8th.
For the first reception or provisory reception of the machinery and its installation, the usual experiments and measuring will be proceeded with, specially, the above condition (b) one, fifth of the total amount of the proposal will be retained until the end of 3 months' regular working during which period the necessary experiments of the mechanical and the economical incomes in normal work or permanent regimen will be made.

9th.
In the contract will be fixed the penalties or prizes for the deficiency or increase, respectively, of the final characteristics of the plant in normal work, thus:

LIGHTERAGE.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN Co. undertake every description of lighter work, including transshipments in the Harbour, delivery to any water frontage in the Colony, and conveyance to Canton and West River ports. Small quantities handled and specially low rates quoted for large quantities.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

a) Volume in cubic meters raised;
b) Cost of raising per cubic meter;
No claims are to be made regarding the classification of the proposals.

8th.
All proposals should be accompanied by the following:
a) Description and specified drawings of the motors and pumps proposed;
b) Detailed plans of the installation specifying clearly the connections satisfying condition 4th.

9th.
The term for the supply and complete installation should not exceed 10 months reckoned from the date of the adjudication.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Public Works Department, all week days from 10 to 12 a.m.
Macao, 15th June, 1912.
A. P. DE MIRANDA GUEDES,
Director of Public Works. [861]

CIAPABLE MIRROR MANUFACTURERS in Fifth (Bavaria) desire to be represented at the Chief Centre of Lima by well introduced Import-Firm for the Sale of their Popular Articles Saleable everywhere. Big Prospects of Profit certain to Energetic Firm. Please apply to N. P. 1414, care of RUDOLF MOSSE, Nürnberg (Bavaria). [857]

SIAM INDRAPRAE RUBBER CONCESSIONS, LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE TO LOCAL SHAREHOLDERS.

As it is my intention to Declare a Dividend as soon as possible after my return to Shanghai, Local Shareholders are requested to send me the following particulars:

Name Address Occupation
From... to...
Chinese Shareholders must also send the Chinese Characters representing their names.
J. E. BINGHAM, Liquidator.
Care of LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Hongkong or Shanghai. [858]

NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO. OF ST. PETERSBURG.

For ODESSA.

THE Russian Steamship

"ALTAI"
Captain J. Albrecht, is expected to leave for the above Port on or about 2nd July.
For Freight or further information, apply to
BRADLEY & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1912. [859]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"TOBILLO,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo remaining on board after 1 p.m. of the 29th instant will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1912. [856]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Government Notification No. 212 of 25th instant, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 1st July, 1912.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1912. [855]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 1st July, 1912.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE, Secretary. [854]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 1st July, 1912.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE, Secretary. [855]

325 REWARD.

TO the Finder of one MILD COLLIE PUP (Bitch) Missing from No. 6, Bowen Road on the morning of 20th June. Colour: Light Brown, with White Collar. Size about 2 1/2 ft. long, 1 1/2 feet in height. Face looks like a Fox.

OFFICE,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1912. [843]

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS.



LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY, N.B.

Established 1742.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Established 1850.

GROCERY, PROVISIONS, WINES and SPIRITS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY AT MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS AND PASS BOOKS

ON APPLICATION.

WE SUPPLY THE CHOICEST

YORK HAMS and WILTSHIRE BACON.

ENTERTAINMENT

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Two Performances:
7.15 P.M.—PICTURES ONLY—7.15 P.M.
9.15 P.M.—FULL PROGRAMME—9.15 P.M.

TO-NIGHT

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY

AND AT

MATINEES ON

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

The Grand Sensational Film,

The Best of its kind,

"SECRET ANGUISH."

2,000 feet long, in 2 Parts.

GRAHAM AND DENT.

Continuous Success.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1912. [858]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of Exporters and Dealers in Chinese Produce will be held in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd JULY, 1912, at 3.30 P.M. precisely, for the purpose of

(1) Considering the suggestion that it is expedient to form an Association of Exporters and Dealers under the auspices of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
(2) If the suggestion be adopted, to elect a provisional Committee to frame for the approval of a General Meeting to be called hereafter the Rules and Regulations under which it is proposed such Association shall work.

The attendance of Chinese Merchants interested in Exporting is invited.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary. [824]

FOR SALE.

FINE Strong, well bred POINTED PUPPIES.

For Particulars, apply to
T. F. STUBBS, Hongkong. [852]

HONGKONG, 27th June, 1912.

GRACA & CO.

POSSIBLE ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building),

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST

CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS,

CIGARET, BOOKS, TOYS, &c.

Just Received a Fine Selection of

BABY DOLLS

WITH

CHINESE DRESSES.

452

FISH.

Finnish Haddock.

Selected Kippers.

Bloaters.

Fillets.

Received direct from Home.

TRE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

730

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Depository of the U.S. Government in the Philippine Islands and the Republic of Panama.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 35, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay Calcutta Canton Cebu Colon Hankow Hongkong

Kobe Manila Mexico Panama Peking San Francisco Shanghai Yokohama

CAPITAL AND RESERVE ... \$6,800,000

about \$1,400,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent. per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.

MAIL TANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the World.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 23rd March, 1912. [844]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital ... Yen 10,000,000

Capital Subscribed (paid up) ... Yen 6,250,000

Reserve Fund ... Yen 2,620,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Amoy Canton Cebu Hongkong

Kobe Manila Peking Shanghai

Tientsin Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, Des Voeux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1912. [637]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1911. [20]

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND ... £1,650,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1912. [133]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED ... £1,125,000

PAID UP ... £562,000

RESERVE FUND ... £355,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay Calcutta Canton Cebu Hongkong

Kobe Manila Peking Shanghai

Tientsin Yokohama

AGENTS IN JAPAN:

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Customers.

Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

F. C. MACDONALD, Manager.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1912. [938]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NEDERLANDSE INDIA COMMERCE BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital FL 15,000,000 (£1,250,000)

Paid up Capital FL 12,401,050 (£1,033,421)

Reserve Fund FL 3,282,157.01 (£271,913)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENTS: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS DEANORS BANK, SWISS BANKERS.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

12 months 4 1/2 per annum.

6 months 3 1/2 per annum.

3 months 3 per annum.

E. J. H. VAN DELDEN, Acting Manager, No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 17th May, 1912. [22]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 30,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... Yen 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Amoy, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

TAKAO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1912. [443]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... \$15,000,000

STERLING ... \$15,000,000

SILVER ... \$16,750,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

CORPORATE DIRECTORS:

E. SHILLIM, Esq., Chairman.

F. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Andrew Forbes, Esq., G. H. Medhurst, Esq.

G. F. Friedman, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.

C. S. Galt, Esq., Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross.

G. H. Laurens, Esq., H. A. Sieba, Esq.

F. Lieb, Esq.

Lemco

A cupful of Hot LEMCO at bedtimes cures sleeplessness, because it soothes the nerves and regularises the circulation. Doctors recommend it.

The most highly concentrated Beef in the world. Absolutely pure.

LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

The Voice of the Physician.

Bournemouth, 9th March, 1911.

"I have used and recommended Plasmon from the first, and cannot speak too highly of it."

—L.R.C.P.

ANALYSIS CANNOT LIE
and Analysis proves that

PLASMON COCOA

is TEN TIMES more nutritious than ordinary Cocoa.—vide *Lancet*.

COCOA IN PERFECTION.

PLASMON is used by the ROYAL FAMILY

PLASMON LTD., London, England.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR.

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores it. Closely resembles the natural oil in the hair, which nature provides for its preservation. No other article possesses this property. Without it the hair becomes dry, thin, and withers. Poor hair means the effect of a beautiful face. Good hair adds charm and interest to a plain one. Every Toilet Table should possess this oil.

LADIES should always use it for their hair and for their children's hair as it keeps the hair from falling out, promotes growth, Golden Colour for fair hair. Of Store, Chemists, and ROWLAND'S, 51, Mark Lane, London. Avoid cheap worthless imitations. Buy only Rowland's.

MARTIN'S APOLASTEL PILLS

A French Preparation for the cure of all diseases of the liver and gall bladder. It is a powerful purgative and is used by all the medical profession. It is a French Preparation for the cure of all diseases of the liver and gall bladder. It is a powerful purgative and is used by all the medical profession.

MARTIN'S APOLASTEL PILLS

Approved and well-tried are

DR. GASPARY MACHINES

for the lucrative

UTILISATION OF SAND

to Bricks, Hollow Blocks, Roofing Tiles, Slabs, Pipes, etc.

Booklet No. 208 free of charge.

Machines Works.

Dr. GASPARY & Co., Marktstrasse, Germany.

Export to all parts of the Globe.

Beetham's La-rola

Makes the skin as soft as velvet, and keeps it soft, smooth, and white all the year round.

Removes and prevents roughness.—Redness, Irritation, Itch, etc.—COOLING AND REFRESHING DURING THE SUMMER HEAT

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND

Big C

Bested Golden Seal Compound

A safe and reliable remedy for treating diseases of all mucous membranes, such as discharges from the nose, throat, stomach and urinary organs.

AT CHEMISTS

Why not cure yourself? Treat with each bottle or mailed on request.

The Great Chemical Co., Cheltenham, U.S.A.

SILVER OF THE WORLD.

CANADA'S PART IN ITS PRODUCTION.

In a recent issue of the *Ottawa Journal* a merchant "interested in trade with China" writes:—

The recent report of Cobalt production shows that Canada is now the third largest producer of silver in the world, the other three countries being Mexico, the United States and Australia. The world's production may be taken at 200,000,000 ounces. Canada's proportion at Cobalt and in British Columbia for last year exceeded 34,000,000 ounces, or, say, one-sixth of the whole, and if the Cobalt deposits, now found only in diabase and conglomerate, continue as recently reported in the Kewatin formation, then this proportion will be maintained, or even exceeded. The question for Canada is therefore most important.

The uses to which silver are applied are chiefly three:—In the arts and for domestic appliances there are at least 100,000,000 ounces used per annum, and this is increasing. India and China between them absorb at least 80,000,000 ounces. The coinage stock of the world is about 2,700,000,000 ounces, the wastage is about 1.4 per cent. per annum, and the increase of population, say, 1 per cent., may be taken to require an increase of the same number of ounces. We have therefore fully 33,000,000 ounces of silver used annually for coinage. Besides the above there are some sundry purposes to which silver is applied, but these do not amount to any quantity which would affect the market price.

The stocks of silver are very large. London and Bombay each carry about 15,000,000 ounces. In Shanghai fully 31,000,000 ounces are sometimes held, and there is usually at sea about 8,000,000 ounces, making a stock aggregating about 67,000,000 ounces, or one-third of an entire year's production.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The question is frequently asked how the market price of silver is arrived at, which is no mystery. London is the silver market of the world. Four firms of brokers there do the business. No trust exists, or ring confining the business to the four firms; it is quite open to other brokers to join the four at their daily meetings, where for about an hour they buy and sell, and the rates obtained settle the price for that day. The representative in London of the Mining and Smelting Association of New York, who represents probably 70 per cent. of the silver arriving in London from the United States and Mexico, did at one time join the four firms and took his seat at their table; but he did not continue attendance because he had only silver to sell; he was never a buyer; he had no buying connection, and therefore could do little or no business. There is not a large number of silver speculators in London buying and selling silver. Some of the buying and selling of silver in London is done by merchants on time bargains as a hedge against possible alterations in the exchange rates with China.

These, of course, never take delivery of the metal, and such transactions are not speculations in the ordinary sense. The usual time bargain in London is two months, which may be renewed from time to time. The brokerage is one-eighth of one per cent., and for that the speculator can go in and get out, but if he were to take delivery of the silver itself it would cost him at the rate of from three to four per cent. a year to carry it. Unlike stock and shares, silver is never held as an investment, and is only consumed when coined, or used in the arts and for domestic appliances and articles of use or ornament, or when it is hoarded by the natives of India.

SILVER SPECULATION IN THE EAST.

But while there is no great amount of speculation in London in silver, there is enormous speculation in Bombay, and also at times in Shanghai. The market is, indeed, sometimes controlled by speculators. A group of Bombay speculators have recently been holding in the metal, and in Shanghai native speculators will sometimes have a turn-over of several million dollars in a day or two. There is large buying and selling on the London market to balance these transactions, the orders coming through London brokers, which have branches in China and Japan. Of these banks there are only a few. Each has its own silver broker in London, which accounts for the fewness of their number, for unless a firm of brokers could obtain the business of a bank which would secure it large transactions, both by sale and purchase, it could do no business to speak of.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICE.

The fluctuations in the price of silver have been very great. Forty years ago it was worth \$1.25 an oz.; to-day the value is about 58 cents. It has been as low as 48 cents, but it is unlikely that the metal will have to again feel such shocks as it experienced in 1893, when the Sherman Act was repealed at Washington and the India mints were closed to free coinage.

The production of silver has averaged about the same in recent years, and unless some new deposits similar to that of Cobalt are discovered, or the Mexican and the American mines give out, it appears as if the price would be fairly steady for any future we may consider, with perhaps, a likelihood of gradually improving because the consumption of silver is undoubtedly increasing and the production will also have to increase to a like extent to prevent an advance in value.

The metal has repeatedly shown that it can stand some shocks and recover promptly. The increase of duty in India a few years ago to 8 cents per oz. only required the metal and soon paid the extra price. Monsoon failures have also sometimes checked an advance or lowered the price, but the increasing commerce of India soon brought about a recovery. And the commerce of India is sure to increase enormously. The past year, notwithstanding a partial failure of the

WM. POWELL, LTD.

Gentlemen's Outfitters.

SAXONE BOOTS and SHOES.

REALLY FIRST CLASS FOOTWEAR.

(EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED)

BOOTS \$11 SHOES \$10

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

SOLE AGENTS,

SAXONE SHOE CO., LTD.

[635]

monsoon, will far surpass in total amount the commerce of any previous year. And the absorption of silver will therefore go on to the extent of probably fifty million ounces, or even more per annum. The "never-changing East" is changing now, and Indian natives are increasing in wealth so much that while they absorb as much silver as ever they also absorb sovereigns, of which they imported a 100 million dollars in the value last year, a fact indicating wonderful increase in the wealth of the natives, who find the sovereign always passes current for fifteen rupees, with no risk of depreciation. And this continued prosperity will prevent any decrease in the value or uses of silver. The population of India approaches four hundred millions. Assuming the circulation only increased by about six cents per head, it would absorb about fifty million ounces more than at present, about a half of the whole world's production. The future usage of silver in China appears also to be fairly certain. Just before the revolution broke out the Peking Government had arranged for a loan of \$10,000,000, fifty million dollars, to introduce a fixed coinage on a gold basis, but when carried out the actual consumption will still be chiefly silver.

The largest buyer of silver in London is the India Government. That stock of metal has been so large, however, that they have not been in the market for five years, and part of the recent advance in the price of the metal of, say, ten per cent. during the present year is chiefly based on hopes of the Indian Government requiring to come into the market soon and buy for coinage. When their gold and currency reserves fall below twenty crores it is thought they must buy. The stock is now below that figure, but they have other ways of meeting their requirements, at least for the present, and the use of gold and of Government notes, which are increasing in popularity and circulation, supplies some of the country's wants both for holding and for commerce. But it is said that for next twenty years the Government will require to pay out more than one million rupees per annum for irrigation works, commences and to be commenced. They may, therefore, be looked upon as likely buyers before long, and if so the present quotation for silver will undoubtedly advance unless the expected effect has been already discounted.

It is remarkable that the East, which now absorbs and will continue to absorb, the bulk of the world's production of silver, produces none except four or five million ounces per annum in Japan, India, China, and the Straits, in which silver has been the current metal for so long as history teaches us, produce no silver at all. And if any considerable deposit should be discovered in these countries it will have marked effect on the value of the metal. Meantime, the silver-producing countries, including Canada, are no doubt not at all anxious that any such discovery should be made.

PROGRESS IN NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Dr. Heinrich Breitenstein, an explorer, who has returned to Vienna after spending more than 20 years in Netherlands India, made one or two interesting observations to a press interviewer. The last two years he spent almost exclusively on the Molucca Islands, which he regards as the grandest part of the beautiful Indian possessions of the Dutch. Dr. Breitenstein spoke with special enthusiasm of the island of Seram—not only of the beauty of its scenery, but of the rich natural wealth of the island that lies awaiting the necessary capital for exploitation. Referring to the very considerable development of Netherlands India that has transpired in the past decade, he pointed out that whilst a few decades ago a journey through Sumatra was attended with unheard-of difficulties, and was only possible of accomplishment at the risk of one's life, to-day the traveller can roll in a motor-car on good roads right across the country. While the Moluccas are still asleep, they are by no

means a wilderness. A part of the natives are Christians or Moslems, and the so-called head-hunters, so far as they exist at all, have withdrawn entirely to the interior of the largest island. The explorer pointed out that with the advancing civilisation of Netherlands India the relation of the natives to the white man has gradually changed. In earlier years the native always assumed a humble bearing before the white man wherever he met him, but this is very seldom the case to-day. The Javanese especially are more and more Europeanising themselves. The young Javanese study either in Batavia or Holland, and there are already very many Javanese doctors, as in the Dutch Colonial army. The interesting young Java movement has come to the surface in recent times, and shows a strong nationalist tendency, whilst aiming at the mental and social uplift of the Javanese.

GOOD FOR ALL THE FAMILY.

MOTHER CURED, FATHER AND CHILDREN TONED UP AND KEPT HEALTHY.

THAT IS WHAT MRS. JONES SAYS MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP HAS DONE.

"My condition at that period was a helpless and almost hopeless one!" That sounds almost like a note of sheer despair. The words are taken from a letter written by a woman in mature life, a wife and the mother of a family. She is Mrs. R. W. Jones, of 18, Cradock Street, Uitenhage, C.C., and is speaking of her condition some years ago, when she was a victim of much suffering from disorders of the stomach and bowels. Further on in the letter she says:—

"Food of any kind was utterly distasteful to me; sickness and suffering both day and night had reduced me to a weak, miserable and irritable invalid."

Little wonder that she regarded her case as "helpless and almost hopeless." The very food which was necessary to sustain life and strength in her was "distasteful," and failed to nourish her.

On December 8th, 1911, Mrs. Jones wrote to us telling of the change that had taken place, saying:—"My first experience of the restoring qualities of Mother Seigel's Syrup dates back a number of years ago, when I was induced, after much suffering and misery, caused by a complication of stomach and bowel troubles, to try whether your medicine would succeed. All the other medicines I had tried had been complete failures. Having once commenced taking the Syrup, and feeling somewhat relieved by it, I continued using it and gradually recovered my health and strength."

HUSBAND AND CHILDREN KEPT HEALTHY.

"My husband also is a firm believer in Mother Seigel's Syrup, often using it as a tonic; the effect being that it materially assists his digestion and keeps his bowels in regular working order."

It is the outstanding quality of Mother Seigel's Syrup that the herbal extracts of which it is composed strengthen weak stomachs, stimulate the action of the liver and thereby promote easy, healthful action of the bowels. In this way the food gives nourishment and the blood is kept pure, all poisonous matter being carried out of the system. In closing her letter Mrs. Jones says:—

"For my children I use no other medicine, as your Syrup not only tones up their systems when out of sorts, but keeps them strong and healthy."

Don't do as Mrs. Jones did in the first place, however. She lost valuable time and suffered much because she tried many different medicines, not one of which did her any real service. Indeed, she says, they were "all complete failures," until she tried Mother Seigel's Syrup. Profit by Mrs. Jones' experience and try Mother Seigel's Syrup at once if you have any trouble with your digestion—any disorders of stomach or bowels. It cures where all others fail.

[72-13]

MOUNIE'S BRANDIES



LIQUEUR (Very Fine and Very Old Brandy).

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

As supplied to all the leading Restaurants in London, including the Carlton, Ritz, Savoy, Claridge's and Langham.

Bottled and Shipped by

J. DENIS H. MOUNIE & Co., Cognac.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.,

TELEPHONE 636.

SOLE AGENTS.

[128]

"SHACKELL"

"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. [995]

BUILT FOR THE FAR EAST.

An absolutely smooth running and durable machine.

A pleasure to the eye—a pleasure to ride.

Cost from \$70 only, complete and ready to ride.

EVERY MACHINE FULLY GUARANTEED whether Cycle or Motor Cycle.

Write for Catalogues and Lists Free.

Hazlewood CYCLES

are ridden by millions; one can get the fullest enjoyment by riding a Hazlewood. British built, with superb fittings, best quality tyres (made by the Dunlop Co.), has free wheel, two brakes, Middlemore saddle, dust-proof and oil-retaining hubs. Ask to see these celebrated cycles at all first-class stores and agencies. They all stock them.

AGENCIES.—We can appoint Agents, and grant sole representation rights to Merchants and Importers who are not already represented. Applications to be addressed to our Works Export Dept. Write at once before your district is filled.

HAZLEWOOD'S, LTD. Established 1876. COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, or other ailments, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, inability of temper, nervous complaints, hysteria, headache, bearing down sensations, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of which is by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and dependency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Reaching up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakness, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, gonorrhoea or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly restores long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and larynx, straining, spermatic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle of almost remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

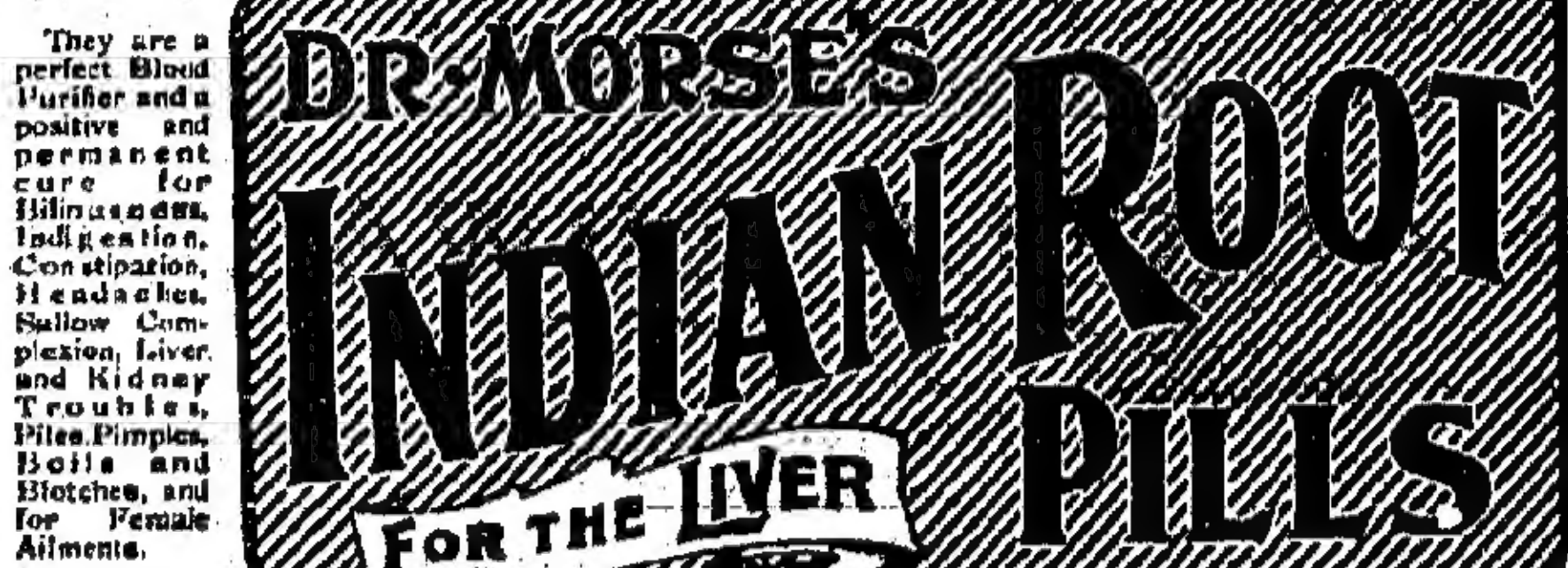
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

[122] AGENTS—CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., HONGKONG.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO & SCIATICA.

Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica are three of the most common and most painful complaints and practically arise from the same cause and the names only distinguish the location of the disease. If the arms and legs are affected it is called Rheumatism; if in the Loins, Lumbago; and in the hip, Sciatica. The attacks are generally brought on by chills when the body is overheated, or by exposure to damp or cold draughts, which act not upon the bones or muscles but upon the Uric Acid in the Blood, which is the cause of the disease. The failure of the Liver and Kidneys to filter and absorb this Acid leads to an accumulation in the system, tends to clog the circulation, and harden the tissues forming the blood vessels. Thus every movement of the affected parts causes you intense agony. The pains are affected more or less by cold or heat. A damp day will double you up, or the warmth of the bed will intensify the pain. Rheumatism is generally regarded as one of the most difficult ailments to cure, and invariably medicines are tried simply with the hope of temporary relief. Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have been wonderfully successful not merely affording a cessation of the pain, but by driving the poison out of the blood and restoring the joints to their original suppleness. They get at the cause as no other remedy does. They get at the foundation of the complaint which is the blood and a trial will abundantly prove the wonderful efficacy of this remedy.



For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 50 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Importers, 21, Barrington Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

There is no excuse for the man who complains that he cannot get good old Scotch whisky at a reasonable price.

JOHNNIE WALKER

is obtainable wherever good whisky is sold. Even experts disagree as to the age at which whisky is at its best. Johnnie Walker is supplied in three ages. It is for you to take your choice:—

- "JOHNNIE WALKER" White Label. Over 6 years old.
- "JOHNNIE WALKER" Red Label. Over 10 years old.
- "JOHNNIE WALKER" Black Label. Over 12 years old.



More than three-and-a-half million gallons of pure malt Scotch whisky are imported into Hong Kong annually as a positive safeguard against any immature Johnnie Walker being put on the market. This is the largest reserve stock of pure malt Scotch whisky held by any one firm, and is the bona fide property of JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND. To be obtained from: KAMP & CO. Shanghai, PERRIN COOPER & CO. Tientsin, THE HANKOW DISPENSARY CO., Ltd., HANKOW, SIEMSEN & CO. Canton and Hong Kong.

ENJOY GOOD HEALTH AND SPIRITS BY DRINKING

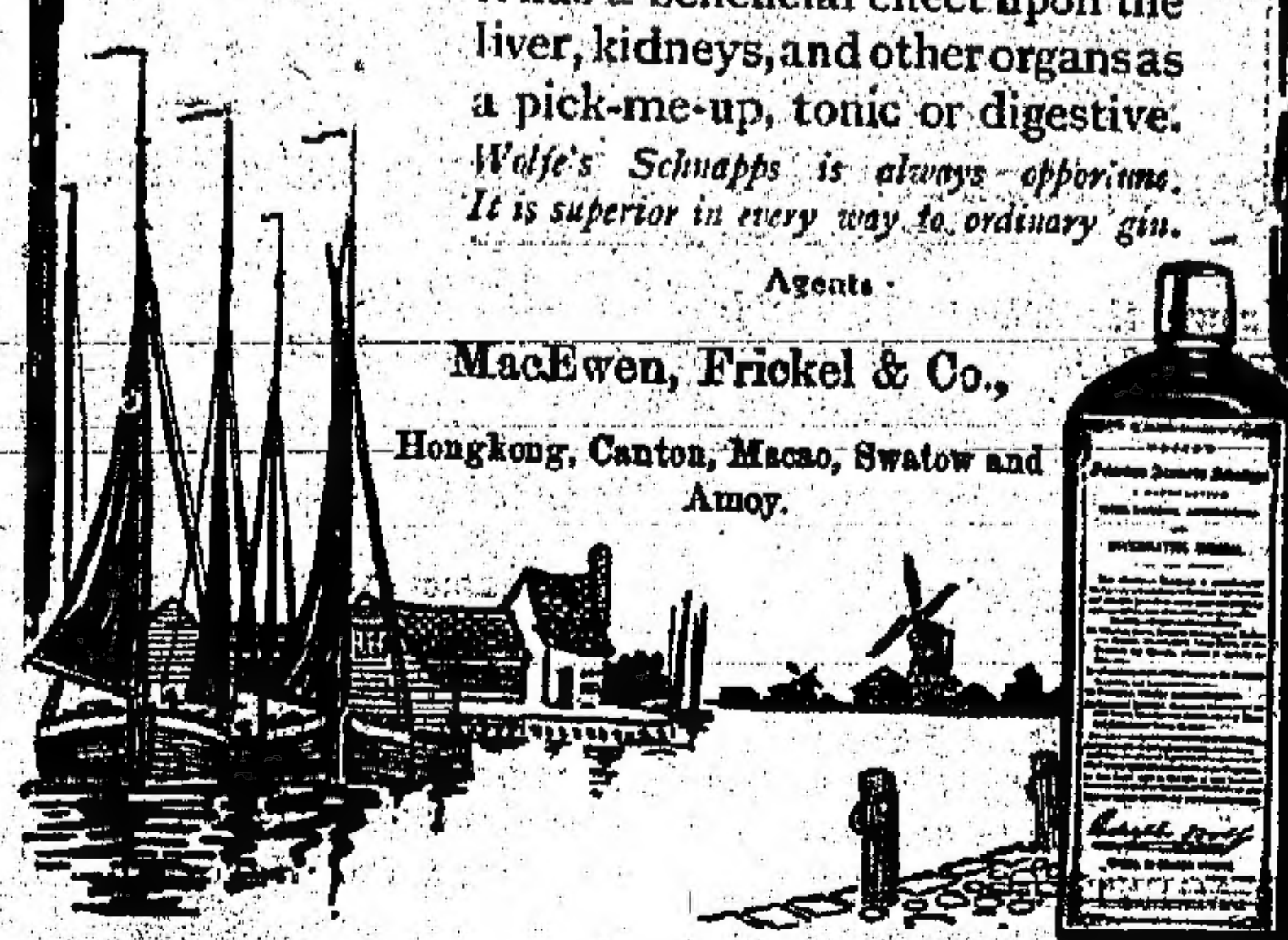
WOLFE'S
Aromatic Schiedam

SCHNAPPS

It is not only the most wholesome spirit obtainable as a stimulant for general use; it has a beneficial effect upon the liver, kidneys, and other organs as a pick-me-up, tonic or digestive. Wolfe's Schnapps is always effervescent. It is superior in every way to ordinary gin.

Agents: MacEwen, Frickel & Co.,

Hongkong, Canton, Macao, Swatow and Amoy.



FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

A WARDROBE OF HATS.

The smart woman has to provide herself with hats for every occasion—two or three for wearing in the Park, visiting, or at the weddings of her friends; two or three others to accompany her tailor-made costumes when walking, shopping, or wearing in the country for week-ends; she has to think of river hats, and wide-brimmed ones for punting or when she is holding the reins herself in rural drives. Then there comes the question of motor hats, or rather caps, and to the list may now be added the boudoir cap, amusingly translated "bonnets" by some of the writers on dress. For very smart occasions the hat should be large. It is with regret that we make this statement, for anything more fatiguing than making one's way through an assembly wearing "cart-wheels" on their heads, can scarcely be imagined. However, it is the fact that extremely large hats are the wear of the very smart.

THE PARK HAT.

For sitting in the park one may choose a large hat, or one of medium size with sophisticated trimmings, to state in character the rather fluffy gown usually chosen for such occasions. On the other hand one may elect to wear a Napoleon, a purple or burnt chip lined with aroplane in a becoming colour and trimmed with flowers. This type of hat has not invariably a ribbon round the crown. The flowers form the sole trimming, climbing as they do from above the right ear to a point high over the middle of the crown. Whether, whether of the curled or uncurled variety, are in great favour, and one is glad to see that many of the millions now eschew the aigrette, knowing the cruelty it involves to the birds from which these graceful plumes are torn. Feathers are arranged to stand up very high on some of the new hats, a sartorial mistake, which reduces the apparent height of the wearer and puts her entirely out of drawing. The lancer, or weeping feather, is sometimes overdone, and upon the clip or legal hats. The feather has to be very excellent when worn in the pleureuse style, otherwise it merely looks as if it had been caught in a heavy shower.

COUNTRY AND BOATING HATS.

Some of the most becoming shapes to be had are those devoted to rural rambles and country amusements. Neither large, nor very small, they form a pleasing frame for the face, and many of them are so trimmed as to be unharmed by even a heavy shower. The new ribbon straw can be arranged round the crown with a few flat loops in front. Flowers are a frequent trimming. Pale blue forget-me-nots are finished at the side with either two bows of ribbon or a bunch of drooping cherries; wreaths of mixed flowers are held with a bow of natter or citron ribbon. One of the faults of the millinery of the moment is the absurd and illogical angle at which feathers are placed. The latest eccentricity is to have a wing at either side of the hat pointing downward to the shoulders. These are not in the least becoming, but give a crazy look to the wearer, especially when the angle of each feather differs from that of the other. What birds must think of these hats must be left to the imagination. It is certain that the original wearer, a member of the poultry yard, if appearing with wings in such dishevelled disorder, would be set upon and finished off by his companions.

MOTOR HEADGEAR.

Some motorists cling to the becoming little bonnet, which closely frames in the face, covers the hair at the back, and forms a firm support for the indispensable veil. One of these is in dust-coloured satin, with a brim stitched in several rows to give firmness and yet not impede flexibility. It is furnished with ears, that can be turned down or turned back according to the conditions of wind and weather. The brim is lined with a lovely shade of blue, and the veil, grey like the bonnet itself, is stitched all round with a border of blue ribbon matching that on the bonnet. The capotes for motoring are very sensible, and are chiefly made of teal straw in various colours. A new idea in connection with these is to pass the centre of the veil over the top of the crown and fasten it down at either side above the brim with a little bunch of flowers. These are made of braid in the exact colour of real flowers, and cannot therefore be destroyed by wind or weather. There is little change in the motor veil, but a very good new model is firmly fastened to the crown of the hat and can be worn over the face or otherwise as desired. Some are in nylon, others in dust-proof gauze, and many in a very fine quality of gauze, often bound round the ends with ribbon to give the necessary hold for manipulating the veil.

AT THE OPERA.

The opera is a splendid place to study hair ornaments. There they are to be seen in every variety, from the diamond tiara to the sequinned atrocity of the "would-be" smart. The cap grows and grows, and in its growth proves a great impediment to those sitting behind it. The hair is dressed very wide and high, and is frequently entirely enclosed with the cap. In front a large outburst of beads and pearls occurs above each ear, and from it fall fringes which prevent the person at the back from catching the smallest glimpse of this stage, as one was able to do when the head ornament was worn entirely at the top. Some of the hair ornaments are less extensive and much more becoming than the cap. For instance, a double band of pearls passes across the temples and ends in an ornament by no means obtrusively placed at one side. Again a half-wreath of grey and gold berries made of crepe and worn flat upon the head, affords an instance of moderation.

VARIOUS IMPEDIMENTS.

On the other hand the brush, which is so unfortunate in favour, stand out at right angles with the head, or prove equally obnoxious when arranged horizontally. There is nothing really ornamental about the brush, and

its only object must be to draw attention to the wearer. It is therefore condemned by the person of taste apart from grounds of complaint as to its inconvenience. Another serious impediment is found in the double fillet of chiffon or net intertwined with pearls and ending at each side in two long wired ends, reaching down on the shoulders of the wearer. An individual of short stature sitting behind a lady thus decorated has his eying fairly well spoiled. After all, sight is an agreeable addition to hearing at the Opera, but many of those in the stalls are deprived of this useful supplement.

THE FASHION IN SLEEVES.

The kimono sleeve and the magyay blouse (Hungarians pronounce the word "mudjor") have it all their own way, though it cannot be said that this kind of sleeve is either universally popular or even comfortable; unless cut with the highest skill it gives a dragged feeling to the gown. For evening dress sleeves are quite short, and sometimes form two pieces, one for wrapping the other. No words can do justice to the exquisite beauty of the filmy materials now used for evening gowns. They look as though woven by the fairies, and certainly beauty is never more beautiful than when invested in gowns composed of these aerial fabrics. The new shadow lace is most exquisitely fine, so much so that at a distance of perhaps three yards only the pattern of it can be seen, and not the lace itself. Its weight, if the word can be applied to it, is as striking as might be expected.—X. and Z. in the Globe.

PROPOSED GARDEN CITY FOR BOMBAY.

One of the most difficult problems which the Bombay Improvement Trust have to deal with is that of providing decent and sanitary dwellings for every class of the population, says a Bombay dispatch. It is proposed that a syndicate of Europeans, limited to not less than 20 and not more than 40 persons, should be formed to take on lease from the Improvement Trust a plot of land situated near Matunga station on the G. I. P. Railway, the area of which is about one acre, and that on this plot the syndicate should erect 22 small bungalows on the lines of a garden village. These houses would vary slightly in size and arrangement of accommodation to suit various needs. The average cost of each tenement would be Rs. 3,750, and according to the engineer's estimate the return on capital invested would be about 4 per cent. Rents for the bungalows will range from Rs. 27 to Rs. 34, out of which one rupee per month is the payment to the Trust towards the upkeep of the central garden. In addition to this, it is suggested that the scheme should provide that on payment of an additional Rs. 88 per month paid regularly for 10 years tenants should become owners of their particular houses if they so desire, and that they should upon the completion of such payments become the direct lessees of the Improvement Trust and responsible to the Improvement Trust for the ground rent for their particular holding. In making these estimates the engineer, Mr. J. F. Matson, states that he has been very conservative and allowed a good deal more than the private owner allows in his estimate for outgoing in Bombay, the usual percentage being about 25 per cent. of rent. This, he considers too low, as it is based on the assumption that the building owner will keep the building in repair, or rather disrepair, according to the habit of his kind in Bombay. His estimate of outgoing, which works out at 35 per cent. of rent, is a trifle high, and he also allowed the usual rate for vacancies, which in a scheme like this should be very small indeed owing to the fact that probably the majority will like to purchase their buildings outright on the instalment system in which case vacancies should be nil. For a similar reason, the Sinking Fund would not be necessary, and in case these two latter items of outgoing were not needed members of the syndicate would probably obtain 5 per cent. on their capital. He suggests that the syndicate should undertake to be content with 5 per cent. and that anything they received in excess of this amount should be returned to tenants in the shape of reduction of rent, or expended in further improvement of buildings.

Experiments on Human Beings have proved the body building power of Boril to be from 10 to 20 times the amount taken

Boril

103-1

MONTERRAT



A simple kindly flavour, gently stimulating the healthy processes of the body, is characteristic of Montserrat Lime Juice. Made only from cultivated limes. It is the most natural and perfect drink for constant use in hot weather.

Supplied in two forms: Unsweetened, i.e., Pure Lime Juice. Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial. Sold by all leading Storekeepers.

391-2

The STOMACH not always the STOMACH

What you eat is stomach trouble; it often does other organs, and hence purely stomach remedies have done you no good.

The Reason Why

STOMALIX

Agents: A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

186-A6

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or thread worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM. MADE IN LONDON OF ALL CHEMISTS

SELF CURE NO FICTION! THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1, THERAPION No. 2, THERAPION No. 3.

WATSON'S OLD BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

Guaranteed entirely distilled in Scotland and thoroughly matured by age, being shipped from our stocks of Old Whisky in the West Highland Bonded Warehouses, Greenock, Scotland.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

7538

London Buying Agents

KEYMER, SON & CO. 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

Gives piquancy and flavour to Meat, Fish, Curries, Poultry, Salad and Cheese.

The Original & Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE BANK LINE

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO
VANCOUVER. B.C.
SEATTLE &
PORTLAND (Or.),
VIA
SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.
CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF
LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR MANILA.	FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND (Or.).
"HERCULES," 2nd July.	"HERCULES," 2nd July.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at
regular intervals.
Calling at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient
inducement offers.
The BANK LINE Steamers are of the Newest Design,
have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with
Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.
Special Parcel Express to America and Canadian Ports.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
TELEPHONE No. 780. KING'S BUILDING, PRAYA CENTRAL

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN, calling at NAUFRUIT if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the
Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.
Proposed Sailings.

S.S. "DUNERIE" ... 3,000 tons ... Second half of August.

And regularly thereafter.
For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Large carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
AFRICAN LINE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS.

From Hongkong: From Colombo:

S.S. "SALAMIS" 10th July.

The S.S. "SALAMIS", has splendid Saloon accommodation for passengers.

For Rates and Further Information, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO RIVER PLATE.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS SERVICE PROVIDE THE QUICKEST TRANSIT
FROM THE ORIENT TO THE ARGENTINE.

Frequent Sailings from HONGKONG connecting with the Company's Steamers
at CALCUTTA.

For Rates of Freight and Further Particulars, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS. [42-43-44]

GOING HOME.

A HOLIDAY AT HOME AND A WAY
TO GET THERE THAT'S A HOLIDAY.

WHY NOT

See the beauties of Japan, of Honolulu, (the Paradise of the Pacific), of
California, of Colorado, and the fascinations of Niagara, San Francisco,
Chicago and New York.

AND THE WAY

Every "travel wise" tourist takes the deservedly famous U.S. MAIL Steamers,
of the

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Steamers of Limitless Luxury. Splendidly appointed "Homes on the Water."
Wireless Telegraphy. Submarine Fog Signals. Excellent String Orchestra.
Meals for epicures under the superintendence of caterer of International Repute.

The Cost: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities,
than by any other route. For a return ticket to London
the cost is but £120, including berth and meals across America. To San Francisco
via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE
First-Class accommodations are provided for £43 to London (return ticket £74)
and to San Francisco £25. SPECIAL RATES to Officers, Army, Navy, Consular
Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS	Tons	Starting	1912
SIBERIA	18,000	TUESDAY,	2nd July, at 1 p.m.
CHINA	10,200	TUESDAY,	9th July, at 1 p.m.
MANCHURIA	27,000	TUESDAY,	16th July, at 1 p.m.
YALE	31,000	TUESDAY,	30th July, at 1 p.m.
MONGOLIA	27,000	TUESDAY,	6th Aug., at 1 p.m.
PERIA	9,000	TUESDAY,	27th Aug., at 1 p.m.
KOREA	16,000	TUESDAY,	3rd Sept., at 1 p.m.
SIBERIA	18,000	TUESDAY,	17th Sept., at 1 p.m.

* INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS.

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.

KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

TELEPHONE No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 29TH JUNE, 1912.
8 a.m. "HONAM." 8 a.m. "FATSHAN."
10 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN."

SUNDAY, 30TH JUNE, 1912.

10 p.m. "FATSHAN." 4 p.m. "KINSHAN."

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1651. S.S. "SUI AN," Tons 1651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf
Sundays at 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 30TH JUNE.

The Company's Steamship
"SUI AN."
Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m.
Departure from Macao at 4 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday, leaving at 7.30 a.m.
and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI-SANG," 457 tons.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUHOH LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 589 tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuho every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuho for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.
Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the
Company's direct steamer "LINTAI" and "SANTU." These vessels have superior
Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [145]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

(Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government.)

TO SHANGHAI.

S.S. "KORBER," 9,900 tons, will leave as above on 5th July.
Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Cabin and Stowage passengers. Cheap
rates, Hongkong-Trieste, Venice, £30 1st, £26 2nd Class. No surtax, no tips, no inside
Cabins, excellent cuisine, Doctor, Laundry, Wireless Telegraphy.

MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE.

S.S. "SILESIA," 13,950 tons, will leave for YOKOHAMA and Kobe via SHANGHAI about
29th June.
S.S. "PERIA," 12,500 tons, will leave for TRIESTE, Fiume and VENICE, via SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SOER, PORT SAID, on 2nd July.

These Steamers are fitted with comfortable and class accommodation for saloon
passengers. Cheap rates, Hongkong-Trieste, Venice £43, no surtax, excellent cuisine, Doctor,
Wireless Telegraphy.

ROUND THE WORLD TICKETS ARE ISSUED.

CARGO is taken at through rates to all ports in the Adriatic, the Levant and Black
Sea, also to North and South America. For information apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1912. [155]

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION	STEAMER	Tons	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI	"YEDDO"	7,200	About 3rd Aug.

For Freight and Further Particulars apply to
ARTHUR NILSSON & CO.
YORK BUILDINGS, TOP FLOOR.

SAN FRANCISCO TOYO KISEN KAISHA

TRANS-PACIFIC

WESTERN PACIFIC

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE

TRANS-CONTINENTAL

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

New Triple Screw Turbine Flyers—20 Knots Speed.

S.S. TENYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.
S.S. CHYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.
S.S. SHIYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.

S.S. NIPPON MARU ... 11,000 tons. (INTERMEDIATE.)

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO via CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and
HONOLULU. Semi-tropical route—Daily tank bathing, cricket, baseball, dances and
free newspaper containing World's happenings by wireless.

WESTERN PACIFIC-DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

The T.E.K. liners connect at San Francisco with the palatial trains of the Western
Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande Railways to Chicago via Salt Lake City and Denver
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Standard Sleepers.
Through Tourist Sleepers.
Dining Cars—Observation Car.
Electric Light—Electric Fans, Union Depots.

New lands, cities and scenes—hundreds of miles through the gorgeous scenery of the
Sierras—Feather River Canon—and the Royal Gorge of Colorado.

Convenient connections at Chicago with trains for New York Transatlantic Steamers
and other Eastern points.

When taking out Passage over the SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC-ROUTE ask for
Ticket form No. 626.

C. LACY GOODRICH,
GENERAL ORIENTAL AGENT,
17, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA,
AND KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

NOTICE.

FOR ODESSA,

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, HOEDEDAH, DJEDDAH,
PORT SAID, AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE STEAMSHIP

"KOURSK,"

6,000 R.T., Captain G. PADALHA,

will be ready to load on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July.
Shippers are kindly requested to begin to book their Cargo for this Steamer.

THE STEAMSHIP

"PERM,"

4,149 R.T., Captain J. KAHIANI,

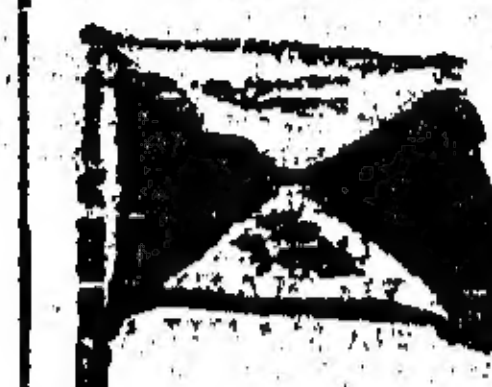
from Odessa, has been delayed owing to the temporary closing of the Dardanelles, and, as
she has no free room and has no cargo to discharge in Hongkong, she will not call here.

For further particulars, apply to

CAPTAIN D. A. LUKHMANOFF,

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

TELEPHONE No. 1224.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1912.
HOTEL MANSIONS, Nos. 12/A and 14, Third Floor. [717]



PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	Tons	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	4000	S. A. Crosby	Manila, Mangarin, Hilo and Cebu	On 29th June, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Mangarin, Hilo and Cebu	On 10th July, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,** General Managers,
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1912. **PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.** [13]

CHURCH SERVICES.

UNION CHURCH.—Kennedy Road Minister,
Rev. C. H. Hocking. 11 a.m. Worship,
Hymns 25, 253, 25; Cant 13; Anthem, "Lift
up your heads" (Hymns). 6 p.m. Worship,
Hymns 10, 186, 223, 493, and 269.
St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 30th
June, 4th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Com-
munion 8.15 a.m. Matins (11 a.m.). Respons-
orial: Venite, Maccharen (1st day); Psalm:
of the 30th morning; Te Deum, Litanies, Cooke,
and Hopkins; Benedicite, Tract: Hymns,
290, 224, 222. Evening (5.45 p.m.) (Full Choir).
Responses: Psalm: Psalm, of the 33rd and 31st
evening; Magnificat: Nunc Dimittis, Alexander
in G; Anthem, "Blessed be the God and
Father."—Wesley: Hymns, 239 and 19. Seven-
old Amen. N.B.—Psalm 147, verses 1, 7, 12,
19, in unison; Psalm 148, verses 1, 2, 7, 12 in
unison; Psalm 149, verses 1, 5, G. P. in unison;
Psalm 150, verses 3, 4 in unison; Hymn 19,
verses 3 and 4 in unison.—Organ Recital, on
Wednesday next, at 9.15 p.m.

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING.
RANFURLY, 11, Conduit R. From
1st June.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1912. [121]

TO LET.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
First Floor.
No. 13, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
First Floor.
No. 14, MACDONALD ROAD,
"CALDER," 6-Roomed House, Fine
Situation, from 1st August, 1912.
1 LARGE GODOWN in No. 34, Duddell
Street, 1st Floor.
1 SMALL GODOWN in Duddell Street
(Godown D).
"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon, from
1st April.
For Sale, "HARTING and ROGATE"
on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1154.
For Sale, with or without Furniture,
"TOE CREST," No. 3, The PMAK, with
Tennis Court. Commanding a magnificent
view of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.
Apply to—
LINTAL & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong 25th June 1912. [122]

TO BE LET.

SHOPS AND OFFICES, IN
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1912. [123]

TO LET.

BEACONSFIELD. Will be converted
into a First Class Boarding House with
Large Dining Room, Thirty Bedrooms and
Bathrooms. Plans to be seen at our
Office.
Apply—
LINTAL & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th March, 1912. [124]

HOUSE TO LET.

Furnished or Unfurnished.

No. 37, FRENCH CONCESSION,
Shamoon, Canton. From 1st July
30th September, 1912.

Apply—

G. DES GARETS D'ARE,
Care of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 31st May, 1912. [776]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy
Town.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1912. [125]

TO LET.

"A BERTHOLWIN" Peak Road,
SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, from
1st July next.

Apply—

SHOP with GODOWN attached, Nathan
Road, Kowloon.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 48 with
WHARF.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1912. [525]

TO LET.

ON 2ND FLOOR, No. 2, PEDDER STREET,
TWO-ROOMED OFFICE.
Apply Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1912. [753]

NOTHING BETTER FOR THE SEASON!

JUST RECEIVED.

STYLISH Bathing Dresses and Caps.

Finest Voiles, Striped, Flowers
and Fancy.

Finest Muslins, Plain and
Dotted.

Embroidered Materials, &c., &c.
You will find our range incomparable for
Quality, Style and Price.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
No. 14, Queen's Road Central,
Corner of Zetland Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1912. [150]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DEPARTED.

Per *Prinz Waldemar*, for Kobe, etc.,
Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. E. Vidder.

Per *Derfflinger* for Singapore, etc.
Miss Luise Stübel, Mr. Eugene Leacole.

Per *St. Mrs. Stübel*, Mr. E. Bruhl, Mr.
St. Mrs. Stübel, Mr. N. Nuvura, Mr. V.
Kissach, Rev. Bussel, Sister Clothilde,
Sister Paula, Sister Augustine, and
Sister Gordo.

Per *Torch*, for Shanghai, etc., Mr. T.
Saffer, Mr. J. Hupedden, Mr. and Mrs.
W. F. Wheldon, Mr. F. Peypys, Mr. and
Mrs. Fuhrmann, Mr. C. Robinson, Mr.
W. B. Walker, Mr. Harraway, Mrs. W.
B. Walker, Mr. W. F. Wenyon, Miss
Haake, Capt. C. A. James, Mr. Jas.
Donald, Mr. H. Andersen, Mrs. B. King,
Mrs. E. A. Roberts, Mr. Ch. Kaufmann,
Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Soares, Mr. E.
Arambulo, and Mr. A. Stepanoro.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	PERA.....	About 3rd July.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA.....	About 4th July.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ANAYE.....	Noon, 6th July.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SIMLA.....	About 10th July.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1912.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 30th June, 5 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE (including PORT DARWIN)	"CHANGSHA"	On 2nd July, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and LOILO	"TAMING"	On 2nd July, 4 P.M.
AMOI, WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 3rd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 4th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHU"	On 6th July, 11 P.M.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE	"GUTHRIE"	On 9th July, 4 P.M.
--	-----------	---------------------

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE-TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING". Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KALFONG" is situated on Deck, aft; Electric Fans fitted.

SHANGHAI LINE-FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHU", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.F. - Passengers must embark before Midnight on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

NEW SERVICE.

SHANGHAI TO ANTUNG direct, leaving Shanghai on alternate Wednesdays.

REDUCED FARES-SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. [8-351]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT-"HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. ESIA	1st July.
S.S. FUEBET BUELOW	2nd July.
S.S. GOLDENFELS	18th July.
S.S. SUEVIA	1st August.
S.S. KUBMARK	15th August.
S.S. O. T. D. AHLERS	22nd August.
S.S. C. FRED. LABISZ	12th Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HOMeward.

For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. BADENIA	2nd July.
For HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	S.S. ALESIA	2nd July.
For MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. EGOVIA	14th July.
For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. BRASLIA	15th July.
For HAVRE, BREMEN, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. SAMBIA	24th July.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

[10]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	On 1st July.	On 20th July.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars apply to

56

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 2nd July, at 11 A.M.
"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. S. Ross	FRIDAY, 5th July, at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 9th July, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 30th June, at 10 A.M.
		WEDNESDAY, 3rd July, at 11 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

During the month of July—Return Tickets available for three months will be issued at Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual rate to Foochow.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIR & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1912.

[7]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Operating the THREE TRIPLE SCREW TURBINE Steamers

CHIYO MARU, SHINYO MARU AND TENYO MARU.

Speed 21 KNOTS, Displacement 21,000 TONS.

and the TWIN SCREW S.S. "NIPPON MARU."

INTERMEDIATE STEAMER.

Speed 18 KNOTS, Displacement 11,000 TONS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
CHIYO MARU	W. W. Greene	TUESDAY, 23rd July, Noon.
NIPPON MARU	A. G. Stevens	TUESDAY, 13th Aug., at Noon.
TENYO MARU	E. Bent	TUESDAY, 20th Aug., at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	H. S. Smith	TUESDAY, 10th Sept., at Noon.

THE S.S. "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 23rd July, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS of MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the TERUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS.

The Steamers—BUYO MARU, HONGKONG MARU and KIYO MARU

Ply between HONGKONG and CORONEL via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	TONS	DATE OF SAILING.
KIYO MARU	17,500	TUESDAY, 6th Aug., Noon.
BUYO MARU	10,500	FRIDAY, 4th Oct., at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	TUESDAY, 3rd Dec., at Noon.

ALL STEAMERS are equipped with JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS and POST OFFICES.

SPECIAL RATES:—To OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES, and to MISSIONARIES.

Through bookings to all important points and AROUND THE WORLD.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,

King's Building (Opposite Blakes Pier).

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EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM

TONKIN

in 53 hours.

S.S. "SI-KIANG," Capt. E. de Catalano.

(1st and 2nd Classes) will leave Hongkong for

KWANG CHOW WANG AND HAIPHONG,

on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1912, at 9 A.M.

For Passages and Freight apply to

P. THOMAS, N.M. Co.'s AGENT.

2

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVING
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	5,178	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 1 P.M.
	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	THURSDAY, 8th Aug., at 1 P.M.
	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 3rd Sept., at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, AND YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at 1 P.M.
	"MEXICO MARU"	6,064	SATURDAY, 17th Aug., at 1 P.M.
	"CANADA MARU"	6,064	TUESDAY, 17th Sept., at 1 P.M.

O. S. K. has made the following revision on 1st class passage to Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Portland, and San Francisco:—

From Manila	G. \$130.00
From Hongkong, Shanghai and Keelung	G. \$110.00
From Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	G. \$95.00
1st class passage from Hongkong to Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Portland and San Francisco	G. \$110.00

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage Passengers, situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMUI via SWATOW and AMOI	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 30th June, at Noon.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOI	"KAIJO MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 3rd July, at Noon.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOI	"BOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 10th July, at 10 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

7772-7

S. HIROL,
MANAGER.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due (London 1 day later)
ASSAYE 7500	July 6	MARMORA 10500	Aug. 4	Aug. 10
DEVANHA 8000	July 20	MOLDAVIA 10000	Aug. 18	Aug. 24
DELTA 8000	August 3	MALWA 12500	Sept. 1	Sept. 7
INDIA 8000	August 17	MONGOLIA 10000	Sept. 15	Sept. 21
ARCADIA 7000	August 31	MEDINA 12500	SATURDAY Sept. 22	FRIDAY Oct. 4
ASSAYE 7500	September 14	MALWA 11000	Oct. 12	Oct. 18
DEVANHA 8000	September 28	MOOLTAN 10000	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
INDIA 8000	October 12	MACEDONIA 10500	Nov. 9	Nov. 15
DELTA 8000	October 26	MOREA 11000	Nov. 23	Nov. 29

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE, £106.14 RETURN.

2nd £48.8 £72.12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Due LONDON
	Tonnage	about
SIMLA	6000	July 10
NUBIA	6000	September 4
SARDINIA	7000	September 18

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st SALOON £53.0 SINGLE, £82.0 RETURN.

2nd £38.10 £57.4

For further Particulars, apply to—

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd July, at Daylight
	TANGO MARU Capt. K. Kawa	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 17th July, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU Capt. N. Tanaka	7,000	TUESDAY, 2nd July, at Noon
	AWA MARU Capt. Shimizu	7,000	TUESDAY, 16th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	FRIDAY, 5th July, at Noon
	YAWATA MARU Capt. Sekine	5,000	FRIDAY, 2nd Aug., at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	WAKASA MARU Capt. N. Nielson	7,000	MONDAY, 8th July
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. B. Kos	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd July, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	HAHATA MARU Capt. H. Nomura	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd July
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. Sekine	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd July, at Noon
KOBE	OYRON MARU Capt. Tozawa	6,000	MONDAY, 1st July

† To be connected with S.S. "TAMBA MARU" at Kobe and Omittling Keelung. Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Cargo only

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN

KOBE & CALCUTTA.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

FROM KOBE TO CALCUTTA, CALLING AT HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

The next steamer from Hongkong—

"JINSEN MARU," 4000 tons, Capt. Machida, Saturday, 29th June

REDUCED SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1912.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st and 2nd Class), available for 3 Months.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st Class \$135 \$122 \$108 \$95

2nd " \$81 \$75 \$65 \$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241.

[12-13-64]

WHY WORK ONE HOUR

if the same work can be done
IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR!

BUY A
"BRUNSVIGA"

CALCULATING MACHINE
and you will save time and headache.

GENERAL AGENT FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. TEL. No. 960.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1912. [48-14]

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HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. TEL. No. 960.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1912. [48-25]



OBTAINABLE FROM—

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.,

SUB-AGENT FOR HONGKONG. [48-22]

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Monday next, the 1st prox., having been declared a Bank Holiday, the Monday Office will be entirely closed.

* Only fully prepaid Letters and Post Cards are transmissible
by the **SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.**

Letters for this route should be superscribed via **SIBERIA.**

The *Polynesian*, with the French Mail, left Saigon on Friday, the 28th inst., at 5 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 1st July, at daylight.

The *Kumano Maru*, with the American Mail ex Manchuria, is due to arrive here on Tuesday, the 2nd July.

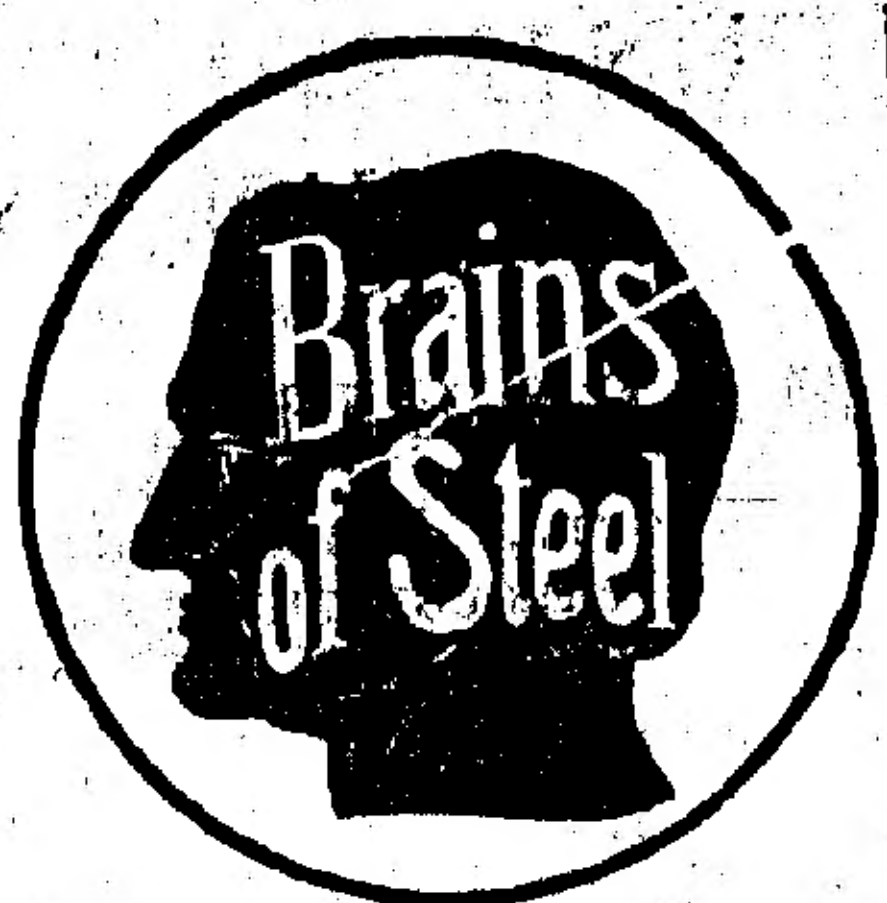
FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Yokohama	Siberia	Saturday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Yokohama	Saturday, 29th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Bahai	Saturday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Lina	Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Haimun	Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Lina	Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Daigi Maru	Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Amoy	Seangchoon	Monday, 1st, 8.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Monday, 1st, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki	Polynesian	Monday, 1st, 4.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	Changsha	Tuesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Tuesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.

FOR MOSA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, CANADA, and SOUTH AMERICA via SAN FRANCISCO (EUROPE via SIBERIA)

SAIGON, STRAITS, Ceylon, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT and EUROPE via MARSHALLS. Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail. Late Letters 11.00 to NOON Extra Postage 10 cents.

Macao, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle (Wash.). Philippine Islands, Straits and Ceylon, Swatow, Japan via Yokohama, Amoy, Weihaiwei and Tientsin, Macao, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Moessera, Shanghai and North China, Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, Shanghai and North China, Japan via Yokohama, Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe, Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, Macao, Straits and Borneo, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, Straits, and India via Calcutta, STRAITS, BURMAH, Ceylon, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT and EUROPE via BRINDISI (Late Letters 11.00 to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents). (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents). Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail. The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 5th July, at 5 P.M.

Sui Tai, Sanuki Maru, Taming, Hirano Maru, Haimun, Torilla, Sui Tai, Huichow, Sui Tai, Tybodus, Ohinawa, Haitan, Choyang, Fukaka, Kurano Maru, Sui Tai, Mutira, Tybodus, Namsawa, Assaye



COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

June 28th.

ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2.1
Bank Bills, on demand	2.1
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2.1
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2.1
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.1
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2.1
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	255
Credits, at 4 months' sight	260
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	207
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	49
Credits, at 60 days' sight	50
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	151
Bank, on demand	151
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	151
Bank, on demand	151
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	72
Private, 30 days' sight	73
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	99
ON MANILA—	
On demand—Peace	99
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	86
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	121
ON HONGKONG—	
On demand	74
ON HANKOW—	
On demand	74
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	9.80
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	51.60
SILVER, per oz.	28

SUBSIDIARY COINS

	per cent
Chinese	20 cents pieces
Chinese	10
Hongkong	20
Hongkong	10

MAILS VIA SIBERIA

London	Due	Shanghai
June 12th.		June 29th.
June 15th.		July 1st.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 28TH JUNE, 1912.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$127
China Bank, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$11, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	all	\$2.10, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8, buyers
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 92
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5, sales
Daig Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7	all	\$22
DOCK AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$60, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$47, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$50	all	\$50
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 51
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 92
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$11, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$11, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$73, buyers
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited	8,000	\$10	all	\$10
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$212, sellers
Hongkong Hope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$19
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$7
INSURANCE.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$225, sales
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$20	all	\$132, sales
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$25	all	\$25
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$30
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$25	all	Tls. 130
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$20	all	\$100
Yonghe Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	\$190, Ex 73
LAND AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$105, buyers
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$7.85, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$34, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 86
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$56, buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Beoeh-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	25,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 65
MINE.				
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	21	all	36, sales
Tromps Mines, Limited	150,000	21	all	75
Heawood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	75,230	21	all	4,9, sellers
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$10	all	\$33
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$11, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
RAFFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$109
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$32, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$93
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$25	all	\$27
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$25	all	\$68, L/don
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$25	all	buy, \$7.75, 50.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	all	109, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$1	all	\$1.8
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$1	all	\$22, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$2
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$25
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$64, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3
A. B. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$5
Weissman, Limited	5,000	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
Gads Price & Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$12
Societe des cuiseurs et Papeteries de Tonkin	13,200	\$50	all	\$33
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10
United Arabes Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	ordy.	all	\$10
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100	rders	all	\$30, buyers
RUBBER.				
Para Rubber in London				4/8 per lb., sellers
LOANS.				
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.
				VERNON & SYMTH, Share Brokers

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Wednesday, 3rd July:—
3.30 P.M.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce General Meeting in City Hall.

OPUM

June 28th.

Malwa New	2,825/2,860 per picul.
Malwa Old	2,875/2,900
Malwa Extra	2,925/2,950
Malwa V. Old	2,975/3,025
Perian fine quality	\$1,200
Perian extra fine	\$1,400
Patna New	\$3,250
Patna Old	\$3,050
Bengal New	\$3,250
Bengal Old	\$3,100

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BY

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

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Price ... \$1.75

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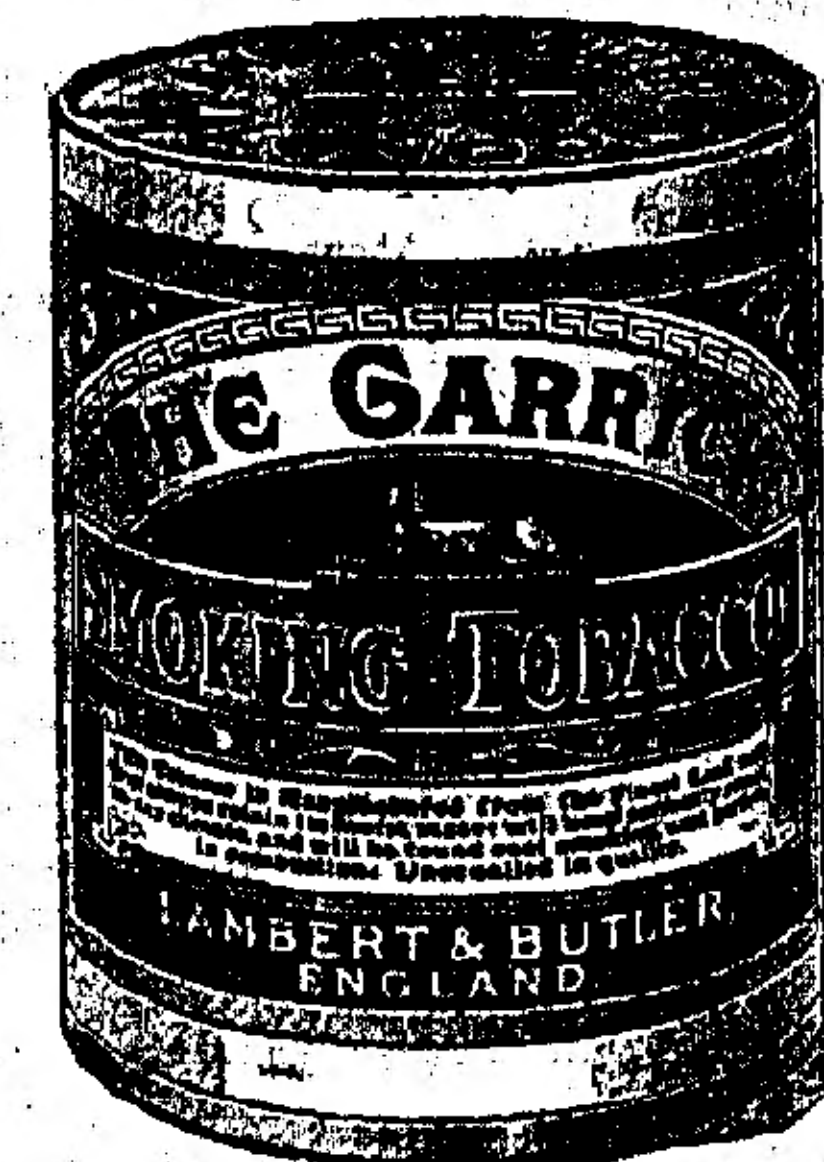
Messrs. RALLY & WALSH.

Messrs. BROWNE & CO.

Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

"THE GARRICK"

TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.



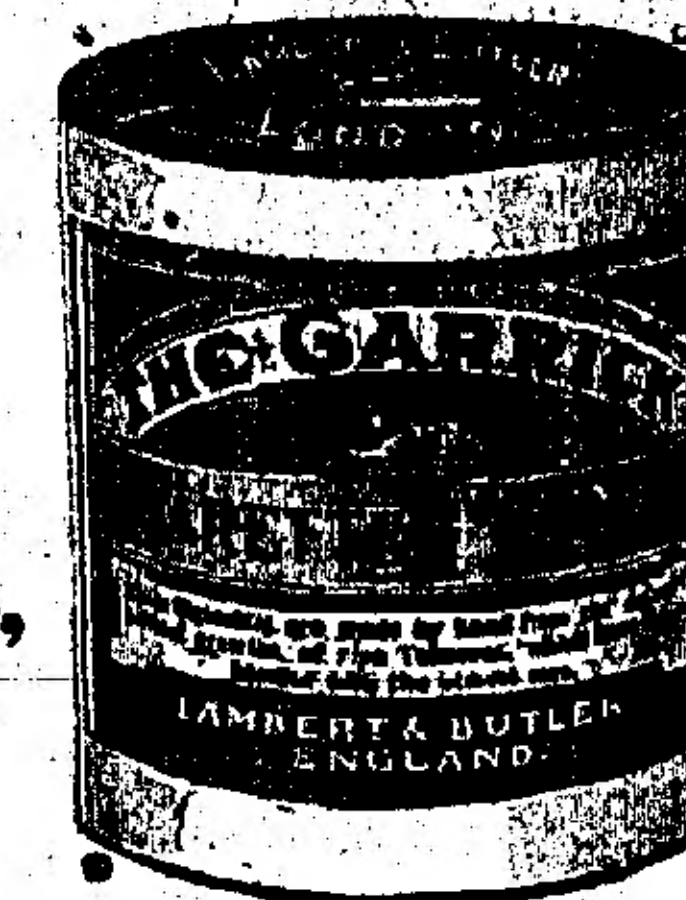
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TELEGRAM

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STERILIZED NATURAL
MILK.
EVAPORATED CREAM.

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PERFECTION.

A Perfect Whisky.

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Embraces ALL the Qualities of
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IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS.

ANTI-FRICTION METAL

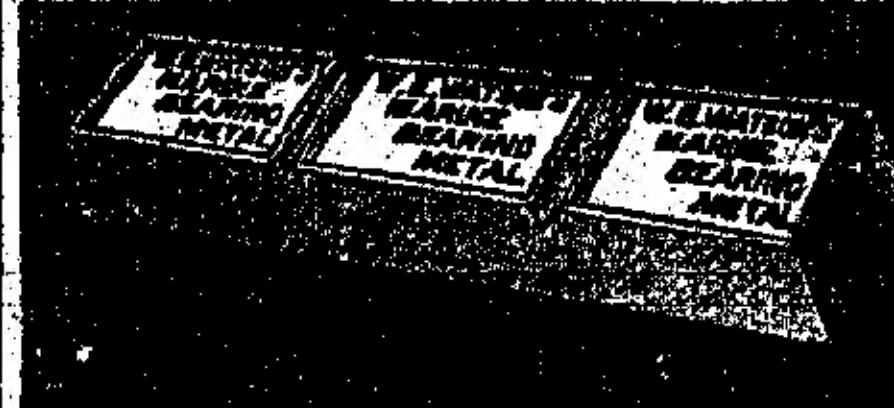
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FOR LINING BEARINGS

AND

FRICTIONAL PARTS OF MACHINERY.

Is the best in the Market.



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SOLE AGENTS:—

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone: 385 and 388. Telegram: "MARINEWORK"

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